PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO. 183 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. August				
8th "	Khiva.. ..	9000	..	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	..	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Malwa ..	11500	..	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt ..	8000	..	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	..	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	28th July	9th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4096	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a susbcriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

RAMAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,083	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment, without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,900,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 187

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK KARACHI.

(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Saturday 7th August,	*Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowelt, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 5th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th August 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	680
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1438

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemne fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

ANNUAL SALE

TO-DAY—THURSDAY

AT PRICES TO CLEAR.

The following will be added:—

BLOUSES,
DRESSES,
UNDERCLOTHING,
EVENING TUNICS,
MILLINERY MODELS.

REAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Pyojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE—The 1915 Hupmobile is the best value offered in American Cars. A trial will convince you. Agents—
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
531—1 Bombay.

INVITATION.—OLGA—Do you know that EVANS, FRASER & Co. are providing delicious afternoon tea free of charge in their Tea Room.—EDNA. 1374—5

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results.
60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes to give first lessons in an Indian family, sewing and music if desired. Apply to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 610

WANTED SERVICES of a SMART DETECTIVE AT ONCE. European preferred. Please write to Mr. BALWANT RAI BHUTT, Bardoli, District, Surat. 1405

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Gulzarbagh, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200—10—300. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.
W. MACKENZIE,
601 Offg. Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacant appointment as ELECTRICAL OVERSEER in Bombay. Applicants must have had theoretical training in a Technical College and some years' experience in wiring installations. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants should apply in person with testimonials on August 10th at the Office of the—
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
1413 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED for the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa, the following:—
ONE CLERK—£3 per month consolidated. Must have full knowledge of Accounts and Railway experience.
ONE BLACKSMITH—£6-1-0 per month consolidated.
ONE ENGINE DRIVER (not Mahomedan)—£7-14-4 per month consolidated.
Apply with copies of testimonials to—
Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld.,
Forbes, Building, Home Street,
1411 Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY HEALTH VISITOR pay Rs. 60—5—80. Qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Baroda Sanitary Association. Apply:—
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
1414 Baroda.

WANTED a SURVEYOR to look after building construction and such other works. Persons having previous experience need only apply to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 1412

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to: E. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 506

WANTED—SMART PARSI ESTATE SUPERVISER and RENT-COLLECTOR, undergraduate, experienced preferred. Pay Rs. 80; cash security Rs. 500. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1384

WANTED a qualified LADY DOCTOR for Female Charitable Dispensary. Hindus preferred. For terms and particulars apply to—
SECRETARY,
1396 Bhai Band Sabha.
Hyderabad, Sind.

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs. 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—
RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
1410 Pedder Road.

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915. 1156

S. S. "NUBIA" STRANDED.

THE wreck of the P. & O. S. N. Company's vessel "NUBIA" will be sold as she lies off Colombo by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at the Rooms of Messrs. Bartleet & Co., 17, Baillie St., Colombo.
The cargo remaining on board the ship will also be sold by Public Auction on the same date separately from the vessel.
Lists showing the approximate estimate of cargo still on board and some particulars of the ship's gear and stores may be inspected at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1406

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. S. "LICHTENFELS" AND S. S. "MARIENFELS" NOW LYING AT MARMAGOA.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above two Steamers are notified that owners withdraw from freight Contract, and will deliver Cargo at Marmagoa upon terms arranged through the London Chamber of Commerce.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Owners.

WITH reference to the above notification, Cargo Owners are informed that to enable their Committee to give effect to the terms arranged with the Owners of the above steamers, the following conditions must be complied with, namely:—

1. The Power of Attorney dated the 25th August 1914 in favour of the Committee and the Letter of Guarantee of the same date in favour of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bombay, must, if not already signed, be signed by each Consignee or Shipper.
2. A Declaration as to the C.I.F. Invoice value of his Cargo and as to his liability for the insurance thereof to its destination must be signed by each Consignee or Shipper. The form of Declaration can be obtained on application from the undersigned who are acting under the authority of the Committee.
3. Full sets of Bills of Lading and original Invoices must be handed to the undersigned.
4. Each Consignee must pay to the undersigned the full freight, unless already paid, in respect of his inward Cargo, and each Shipper must pay freight at the rate of five shillings per ton in respect of his outward Cargo. In addition, each Consignee and Shipper must pay to the undersigned, in the case of the S. S. Lichtenfels, nine per cent on the C. I. F. value of his Cargo, of which five per cent is payable to the Owners, and in the case of the S. S. Marienfels, twelve per cent on the same value, of which eight per cent is payable to the Owners. The balance of four per cent in each case will remain with the undersigned as a deposit against expenses and will be accounted for to each Consignee and Shipper.
5. Each Consignee and Shipper must arrange, and will be responsible, for the insurance of his Cargo, the Committee undertaking no responsibility for insurance of Cargo.

Cargo Owners are informed that no Cargo, which has been declared absolute contraband by the German Government, will be delivered by the Ship Owners.
Cargo Owners are also informed that an extra one half per cent per month will be charged by the Ship Owners on the C. I. F. value of all Cargo of which delivery shall not have been taken ex ship by the 31st August instant. With a view to avoid if possible this additional charge all necessary payments should be made to the undersigned by the 12th instant at the latest.
Dated this 3rd day of August 1915.
By Order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.
Graham's Buildings,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. 1415

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to:—
(i) the Recruiting Officers of the class required at the following stations:—
Peshawar for Pathans; Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans; Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras; Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.
(ii). the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.
(iii). the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian railways.
All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—
(1). Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e. g., Sikh, Pathans, Dogra, etc.
R. C. BURKE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India
502.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. JAYANTILAL MANSUKHRAM, the holder of whole share certificate No. 819 of the above Company now standing in the Register of the Company in the joint names of PRABHASHANKER MANSUKHRAM (since deceased) and JAYANTILAL MANSUKHRAM, having informed the said Company that the said Share Certificate has been lost, misplaced or stolen and he having applied to the said Company to issue to him a Duplicate of the said Share Certificate, notice is hereby given that any person having any right, title, interest or claim in or to the said share by way of sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever should bring the same to the notice of the Company within three months from the date hereof, in default whereof a Duplicate of the above share will be issued to the applicant above named without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.
For The Jivraj Balloo Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.
Agents.
No. 9, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 4th August, 1915. 1416

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last of entry for the Practical Examination is August 20th 1915. For the Theory Examination September 1st. December
EDWARD FAULKNER, Mus.D.,
Local Secretary.
"The Anchorage,"
Bombay. 1395

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
16, Apollo Street Fort
Telephone No. 521

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KALACHOWKY ROAD (PAREL), ABDUL REHMAN STREET, AND SEWRI CROSS ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 496 of 1913.
Haji Abdula Haji Mahomed .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction the following properties on the days, times and places mentioned against the lots.

Lot Nos. 2 and 3: Properties at Kalachowky Road (Parel) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Kala Chowky Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2482 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No: 168 New No: C/16782 and New Survey No: 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No: 1 on the West by Parel Road on the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company and on the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59.

LOT NO 3.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Kala Chowky Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1032 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168 New No: C/16782 and New Survey No: 1/2511 and 3B/2511 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by Lot No: 2 on the West by Parel Road on the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Mills Co: and on the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmailji Sobani which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No: 7501 and Street No: 99, Kala Chowky Road.

N.B.:—The above properties fetch a monthly rent of Rs. 1,700 so it is advisable to invest money in them.

LOT NO. 4.

Abdul Rehman Street Property.
On SATURDAY the 21st day of August, 1915, at 5 p.m. on the premises.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1440 New No. 7189 Old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Abdool Rehman Street on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the South by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 21 and Street No. 85.

Lot No. 6.

Sewri Cross Road (Vadala) properties.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August 1915 at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl a bungalow (with furniture lying therein) a dyeing factory (with the boiler tubs and other dyeing implements lying thereon) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seevri Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,620 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3-4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186 14/2186, 1/2194, and 2/2183, 1A-2/2189, 2/2185, 6a/2184, 5/2113, 6/2185 and 2/2186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5-7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187, A7/2187, 8/2187 and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3B/2213, 4/2194 8B/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194,

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—(Contd.)

3/2186, 13/2185, 5-10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5B/2213, 5A/2213 and 2A/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185, and 2-10/2186 9/2185, 2-12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213, 5/2187, and 1-13/2188, 7-15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seevri Cross Road on the West by the vacant land or Jassim Britto and others on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and others and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar and others which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2131-32 and 34 at 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 &c.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS, RARE OLD CHINA, ENGLISH CLOCK, BRONZE FIGURES, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Batliwalla Villa (Dr. Bachan's Hospital), Sleater Road, Grant Road, the surplus artistic furniture of Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Batliwalla comprising of real old English clock, rare old China jars on pedestals, bronze and terracotta figures on pedestals, side and corner cabinets, side boards, fancy flower pots and vases on china stand, framed pictures, arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, writing table revolving chair, marble top tables, inlaid marble top centre tables, hatstands, Ditmars hanging lamp, etc.
SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Aug. 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 PIECES (5 TONS) PIG-LEAD.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th August 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, No. 52 Medows Street, Fort.
By order of the office concerned.
100 pieces (5 tons) Pig Lead, made in London.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Aug. 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Last Three Nights! Last Three Nights!!
6-30. HORACE GOLDIN 9-30.
HIS LATEST SENSATION!!
"WALKING THROUGH PLATE GLASS."
"THE TIGER GOD."
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW IMPRESSIONS.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 6-30.
Reduced Prices. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions as Usual.
Saturday, 7th August
SPORTS ON SKATES.
On this occasion a very good and interesting programme has been arranged.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hollo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Batavia	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sa'gon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 12″ (″)	35	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 12″ (″)	38	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
″ ″ ″ ″ ″ 12″ (″)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The origin of the National Debt of Great Britain in its present form, says the "Economist," dates from the glorious Revolution of 1689, for it was the need to finance the war against Louis XIV. without imposing taxation likely to make the new Government unpopular that led to the gradual accumulation of a public debt, which by 1697 totalled £21,515,000. The system of casting the burden of war on to posterity was, in fact, described as "Dutch finance." The money was got by mortgaging branches of the public revenue, the issue of annuities and lotteries, mostly at 8 per cent., in the reign of William; the larger liabilities contracted in Anne's reign cost 6 per cent. Walpole, by a *régime* of peace and economy, improved the administration of the debt; united the multiplicity of different liabilities in three main funds, whose joint surplus he formed into the first Sinking Fund; and reduced the rate of interest first to 5 per cent. and then to 4 per cent. At the end of George I.'s reign the total funded and unfunded debt was estimated at about £52 millions. Wars with Spain and France added some 30 millions, but by 1756 the unfunded debt had been paid off, and interest on the whole converted to 3 per cent.

The Seven Years' War added £64½ millions to the debt, which at the Peace of Paris stood at £138,865,000. Ten years of peace reduced it to £128,583,000, but this total was nearly doubled by the disastrous war with the American colonies, in the course of which the credit of the country went from bad to worse. 3 per cent. Consols falling from 89 in 1774 to 54 in 1781, the lowest point touched, until in the early years of the Revolutionary War they collapsed to 47.

In 1802, according to Porter ("Progress of the Nation"), the whole capital of the funded and unfunded debt amounted to £637 millions; by 1816 it had risen to £885 millions, involving an interest charge of £32,938,000, or more than half of the whole public revenue from taxation. Owing to the miserable condition of the country after the war financial recovery was slow until Peel took the helm. In 1841 the State's aggregate liabilities still stood at £838 millions and Consols stood at 90. By 1854 debt had been reduced to £803 millions, and Consols, restored by Peel to par in 1845, stood there till the outbreak of the Crimean War, and the consequent addition of £33 millions to debt set them down 10 per cent. again. Between 1857 and 1899 debt was reduced to £635 millions, and the 2¾ per cents. (created by Goschen's Conversion Act) touched 113 in 1896-7-8. In 1889, however, was passed the Imperial Defence Act, under which a running expenditure of borrowed money on naval and military works was created—£7,000,000 in 1899—which counteracted the reductions in the sinking fund and caused a sharp decline in Consols. They stood at 103 when the Boer War broke out in 1899, and fell to 91¾ in November, 1901. The Boer War raised the National Debt from £635 millions in 1899 to £798 millions (1903). This was the highest point at which it had stood since 1867; thus the savings of 36 years of peace were swallowed up by the borrowing of three years of war.

On March 31, 1906, although the Sinking Fund had been restored at the close of the war, debt still stood at £796 millions. Between 1906 and 1914, however, the Liberal Government succeeded in wiping off £107 millions of debt, or about two-thirds of the addition due to the Boer War, and the fixed debt charge was £19⅝ millions, or £24½ millions including Sinking Fund. (2¾ per cent. Consols stood in 1907 at 84.1.)

The figures given above may now conveniently be summarised in a table—

	Principal. £
Debt in 1775 (before American War)	128,583,000
Debt in 1783 (Peace of Versailles)	249,851,000
Debt in 1802 (Peace of Amiens)	520,207,000
Debt in 1816	885,000,000
Debt in 1857	836,000,000
Debt in 1899	635,000,000
Debt in 1903	798,000,000
Debt in 1914 (March 31)	707,000,000
Debt in 1915 (March 31)	1,165,802,000

The whole of the debt reduction effected in eight years was, as Mr. Lloyd George admitted in his last Budget (March 4, 1915), "swept away by two months of war." By March 31, 1915, 458 millions had been added to the National Debt, which then totalled £1,165,802,000. At that date the realised deficit was £334 millions. Between March 31st and June 19th, Mr. McKenna told us, another £184 millions was added to this total, giving £518 millions to be made good by receipts other than revenue. To meet this deficit the Government had up to June 19th borrowed £614 millions. The November War Loan produced £333 millions; Exchequer bonds were issued for £48 millions, and Treasury bills sold to the value of £236 millions. Of the Exchequer bonds, £16½ millions have been paid off, leaving £597½ millions as the net receipts from borrowings. But "expenditure today," said Mr. McKenna on June 21st, "is very nearly 3 millions a day, and the expenditure is rising." Revenue brings in £732,000 a day, so that there is a deficiency of £2,250,000 per day, which will grow as expenditure grows. Mr. Lloyd George put the deficit at the end of the year at £860 millions, but it will be nearer £900 millions. In other words, unless revenue is increased by taxation at the end of the financial year, the National Debt will have grown from £1,165 to over £2,065 millions, and the debt charge from 19 millions (exclusive of Sinking Fund) to nearly £90 millions per annum.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10 000
″ ″ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
″ ″ Sales of East Indian ..	100
″ ″ Imports	6,000
Mid. Americans	5.34d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.35d
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9.27
Jan. ..	9.68
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.28
Jan. ..	9.68
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct. ..	9.11
Jan. ..	9.49
American Visible Suplpy	3,260,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 3rd.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.22	5.19
Aug.-Sept.	5.23	5.20
Sept-Oct.	5.32	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.37
Nov-Dec.	5.45	5.42
Dec-Jan.	5.49	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.50
Feb-March.	5.58	5.55
March-April.	5.62	5.59
April-May.	5.66	5.63
May-June.	5.69	5.66
June-July	5.72	5.69
July-Aug.	5.74	5.71

CLOS NG PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug, 3rd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.22	5.19
Aug.-Sept.	5.23	5.19
Sept-Oct.	5 32	5.28
Oct.-Nov.	5.40	5.35
Nov.-Dec.	5.45	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.45
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.49
Feb.-Mar.	5.58	5.53
March -April	5.62	5.57
April-May	5.66	5.61
May-June	5.69	5.64
June-July	5.72	5.67
July-Aug.	5.74	5.70

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Aug. 3rd.

Extra allotments Bill on Madras Rs. 2,52,000 at 1-3 31-32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 3rd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95d
F. G. ″	4.10d
Fine ″	4.25d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45d
F. G. ″	4.60d
Fine ″	4.75d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75d
Good Broach	4.85d
F.G. ″	5.00d
Fine ″	5.15d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
″ Exports to Great Britain ″ ″ to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.26
Previous closing price	9.23
Futures at New York Jan.	9.65
Previous closing price	9.64
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.69
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.10
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.48
Previous price	9.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 3rd.

Tone of Cloths:—Quiet with a limited demand. Indian demand has been disappointing. Tone of yarns:—Steady.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½
″ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
″ ″ ″ ″ 6 ″ ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4
″ 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.00

The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked. The sum of £200,000 has been released.

WAR LOANS.

London, August 3rd.

3½% War Loan	1925-1928	..£ 93¼ Ex-rights.
4½% ″ ″	1925-1945	..£ 98¼ ″

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, August, 3rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Sellers	56/6
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	56/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F	56/3
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	55/10½
Wheat White Bombay Sellers	57
Wheat Club No. 2 sellers.	55½
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	1,965,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.
Karachi Barley August-Sept. sellers 37/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. sellers.	50
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept.	56
Rapeseed Toria	50/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Paid.	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8/15/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£72½
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
English Best Selected Copper	84½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 20-0
Hard Spelter Nominal.	£30

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. sellers	2/5
Ceylon Rubber. Sept.-Oct. sellers.	2/5

A small department Committee has been sitting at Simla under the presidency of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, to consider the question of registration of correspondence received at the Secretraiate offices of the Government of India.

Colonel R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association, will arrive here to-day from Calcutta by the Punjab Mail. Colonel Blackham is proceeding to the front and will probably leave Bombay, on Sunday next by the mail steamer.

BOMBAY MARKETES.

Bombay, August 4.

The local markets were closed yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd August, 1915:—

Cotton	2,394 Bales.
Wheat	3,316 cwts.
Linseed	5,037 ″
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,965 ″
Ginjellyseed	153 ″
Groundnuts	7,540 ″
Castorseed	4,261 ″
Rice	3,3206 ″
Myrabollams	943 ″
Cottonseed	17,452 ″
Mowraseed	2,021 ″
Gram	200 ″
Joowar	1,144 ″
Barley	936 ″

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-3-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-0-0

ANNUAL MEETING OF ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The annual general meeting of the Alliance Bank of Simla was held here this afternoon. There was a good attendance of shareholders, and Mr. J. Buck was in the chair.

In the course of his speech the chairman said:—

The balance sheet for the 30th June 1915 which is before you speaks for itself. You will see on the liability side that the capital of the bank stands at Rs. 3,000,000, and the reserve fund at Rs. 4,000,000. The amount held in fixed deposits and current accounts is Rs. 5,765,766. Of these deposits 420 Lacs come from European and 156 Lacs from indian depositors; our total funds come to Rs. 65,380,968, as compared with Rs. 61,643,030 last year. On the other side, the asset side of the Balance Sheet, we have in loans, cash credit, bills, discounted and demand advances, Rs. 35,311,349. We hold in investment 3½ per cent. Government paper for Rs. 64,97,500 at 95, Rs. 6,172,625 and in debentures and stocks Rs. 11,019,325. Notwithstanding the fall in the price of Government paper, we have a margin to the good between the book rates and market values on these investments. Then we have in bills receivable Rs. 26,170 and cash Rs. 11,266,883.

I would point out that the sum held in cash and investments comes to nearly 50 per cent. of the amount in fixed and current deposits. This, you will admit, shows a strong position and I think we may congratulate ourselves on the figures shown in the Balance Sheet and the results disclosed.

The report was adopted and Rs. 20,000 were voted as bonus to the staff. Messrs. Dallas and Murray were re-elected Directors and the meeting closed after the usual votes of thanks to the Directors and staff.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The eighth opium sale was held to-day. There were 32 chests of Bihar opium offered for sale. The prices averaged Rs. 1,635 per chest and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 52,320. There were 808 chests of the Benares drug. The highest price realized was Rs. 1,615 and the lowest Rs. 1,610, giving an average of Rs. 1,613.10-10 per chest. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 13,03,855. The total number of chests amounted to 840 and the general average per chest was Rs. 1,614-7-10 and the total sale was Rs. 13,56,175 against Rs. 13,48,235 last month.

TEA SALE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

To-day's tea sale rose abundantly. Nine thousand chests were offered and sold. The exceptional rise in price was due to the Russian demand and steamers being available for the port of Vladivostok. It is expected that the average will be at one rupee.

CEYLON TEA SALES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 3.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce official telegram states:—

July shipments of tea to the United Kingdom were 19 million pounds, and the August estimate is 9½ millions.

At the tea sale to-day the good quality of broken orange pekoes, broken pekoes, and pekoes, were fully firm, the finer sorts being generally dearer. Common brokens and pekoes were in many instances inclined to be slightly easier and dusts and fannings were well competed for at very firm rates. A feature of the sale was the great demand for clean tippy orange pekoes, for which quite long prices were paid, the rupee being exceeded frequently.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 4.

To-day's all India weather messages report that the storm from the Bay has its centre now near Jubbulpore and is giving moderate to heavy rain in the Central parts of the country. Rainfall is reported from the neighbourhood of Bikaner but none from the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, east of the United Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Assam, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are,—Calcutta and Indore 1½ inches each, Mymensingh, Sambalpur, Jhansi and Calicut 1 each, Jubbulpore 2 and Mercara 2.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Delhi. Hissar reports 0.38in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—No telegrams have been received from Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.24in., Jhansi 1.06in. and Allahabad 0.55in. Skies are heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.74in. and Kotah 1.40in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess during the day in west Rajputana and at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Ahmedabad has had 0.19in., Neemuch 0.97in. and Indore 1.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Deesa. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.81in., Saugor 3.60in., Hoshangabad 1.09in., Khandwa 0.61in., Akola and Amraoti 0.82in. each, Nagpur 0.91in., Chanda 1.26in. and Raipur 2.83in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.41in. Ratnagiri 0.14in., Mormugao 0.37in. and Karwar 0.54in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.10in. of rain, Belgaum 0.55in., Aurangabad 0.48in. and Nizamabad 0.69in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal is central to-day in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore and has determined widespread rain in the United and the Central Provinces and Central India West and local rain in east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad and local in west Rajputana and the east Punjab, while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The depression may move further in a north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the United Provinces, Central India West, fairly general rain in east Rajputana and some showers in the east Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULI—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do (3rd)	96.8	90.0	72	..	0	0
Jask	96.8	85.7	76	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3 d)	105.4	89.5	81	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.2	86.8	56	..	?	..
Rawalpind	97.5	81.6	64	..	5.06	—6.06
Lahore	102.9	85.1	64	..	1.99	—6.04
Hissar	97.9	79.6	71	0.38	2.95	..
Ambala	94.7	80.1	81	..	8.37	—4.19
Delhi	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.5	78.4	87	0.24	8.45	—4.97
Mainpuri	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	88.7	74.8	95	1.06	11.49	—7.26
Cawnpore	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	93.8	78.8	87	0.55	16.81	—1.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.7	88.8	71	..	0.06	1.35
Karachi	89.1	82.0	83	..	0.13	—4.21
Ajmer	91.2	79.8	79	..	2.41	—8.12
Jalpore	92.5	78.1	83	..	5.98	—5.25
Kotah	87.4	77.2	85	1.40	8.66	—5.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.4	77.8	79	..	3.66	—5.21
Dwarka	86.8	80.9	80	..	7.17	—2.72
Veraval	83.6	80.5	88	0.02	5.74	—5.98
Rajkot	90.8	74.9	86	0.02	6.49	—10.38
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	78.0	85	0.02	7.27	—3.35
Surat	85.5	78.3	90	0.08	17.49	—9.00
Ahmedabad	83.5	76.7	87	0.19	8.31	—9.54
Deesa	98.0	80.2	74	..	4.22	—8.55
Neemuch	81.1	72.2	95	0.97	10.32	—3.65
Indore	82.9	72.3	98	1.25	12.98	—3.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	74.5	93	1.81	45.05	16.02
Saugor	82.8	73.0	94	3.16	18.17	—5.71
Hoshangabad	82.5	73.9	97	1.09	21.51	—2.73
Khandaw	85.6	72.9	95	0.61	15.23	0.38
Akola	82.2	73.2	90	0.82	17.18	0.79
Amroati	80.1	71.4	91	0.82	15.31	—1.83
Nagpur	77.8	74.5	81	0 91	25.79	1.00
Chanda	78.3	75.0	87	1.26	20.06	—6.21
Raipur	76.7	74.6	94	2.83	24.40	—0.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	79.2	85	0.41	55.27	9.48
Ratnagiri	84.3	75.9	73	0.14	57.36	—0.27
Mormugao	84.1	75.6	92	0.37	58.64	5.66
Karwar	83.7	75.6	91	0.54	63.33	—17.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.8	72.4	91	0.10	12.08	2.34
Ahmednagar	80.9	70.7	87	0.06	13.24	4.52
Poona	80.2	72.3	88	..	23.15	10.57
Sholapur	86.4	73.3	74	..	0.38	0.77
Bijapur	82.4	71.1	79	..	6.12	0.44
Belgaum	74.8	67.9	96	0.55	28.91	2.71
Aurangabad	83.4	70.4	95	0.48	17.96	5.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	82.4	72.7	86	0.69	11.77	—4.69
Hyderabad	79.2	72.6	92	..	18.81	7.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.9	75.1	86	0.27	70.04	—8.51
Calicut	84.2	73.6	95	1.09	64.71	—3.42
Cochin	85.7	73.5	90	0.41	62.06	8.97
Colombo	85.2	75.3	85	0.28	20.86	7.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	78.5	72	..	15.65	4.27
Bellary	87.3	76.1	65	..	10.91	7.06
Cuddapah	94.9	80.1	62	..	9.54	1.97
Madras	95.0	79.6	65	..	10.28	3.70
Bangalore	79.4	65.8	86	..	10.39	2.82
Coimbatore	83.5	70.5	72	..	6.11	3.05
Trichinopoly	95.6	79.3	56	..	4.65	1.65
Negapatam	95.6	79.5	74	..	3.58	—3.08

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 3rd.		
Oolobaria	Armour	Java
August 4.		
Montebello	Montgomery	Hull
Khosrou	Hannah	Aden
Melford Hall	Seaborne	New York

DEPARTURES.

August. 4.		
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Culna	Davies	Karachi

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Montebello	for Karachi, Suez, etc.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Java, which port she left on the 2nd ultimo, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, arrived here yesterday from Hull, having left that port on the 26th June last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Khosrou:—The steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived here yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 22nd ultimo with a general cargo and five deck passengers on board.

S. S. Melford Hall:—The steamer Melford Hall, 3,566 tons, Captain F. O. Seaborne, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 29th June last, with a cargo of kerosine oil and general goods and passengers.

Wednesday, August 4th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
B Elgin	Potts	
F. Warturm		
H. Baroda	Hersee	
M. Rom-yun	Courte	
P. Camellia	Crowth	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	
2 Iyo Maru	Okamo	
3 ClanMacfarlane	Swan	
4 Bushu Maru	Ibo	
7 Bawean	Vasab	
8 Tregurno	Hump	Ralli & Sons
9 City of Durham	Heppins	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Cabcto	Augusto	Italian M. S. N Co
16 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
4 Khiva		P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Melford Hall	Seaborne	
Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Salma	Ramuner	F. F. Campbell & Co

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 4.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 1 bale woollen carpets King King & Co., 3 cases cotton prints King King & Co., 1 box Indian condiments Coutts & Co., 11 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 16 cases Indian indigo T. Tajpal, 250 cwt. dry khismiss D. Passoo & Co., 169 cwt. dry ginger D. Passoo & Co., 1 case animal hair M. Kassam, 2 cwt. ivory pieces C. Ladha, 11 cwt. cloves E. Mahomed, 400 cwt. saltpetre E. Mahomed, 24 cwt. cardamoms A. Laduck.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 12 bales woollen carpets King King & Co., 2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Durham (s) 500 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co., 60 bales cotton G. Bharmal, 159 bales wool Bombay Co., 34 bales wool C. Ramsoorop, 100 bales cotton fly M. Amersey & Co., 50 bales cotton waste A. Amersey & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bawean (s) 2,401 cwt. mustard seed John Fachiri, 6,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 2,500 cwt. groundnut oil cake Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Honaayun (s) 300 bales hemp H. Govindji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 2 bundles woollen carpets S. R. Bomanji, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 67 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 30 bales cotton waste M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 400 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh Agents, M. M. & Co.—9 bundles specie, 12 tins pearls, 229 boxes 1 case dates, 32 cases p. goods, 1 bundle carpets, 27 bags linseed, 24 bundles mats, 50 bundles mat tapes, 10 cases ghee, 12 bundles salted fish, 42 cases dye, 231 cases 36 bags raisins, 3 bags caummin seed, 154 bags wheat, 200 pockets 142 bags rice, 116 bags gram, 18 bundles sawa seeds, 35 cases grapes, 34 cases gum olibanum, 46 bundles rose buds, 1 bale fox skin, 12 bales lamb skin, 1 case stoves, 730 bales cotton, 3 bales twist, 9 kegs paint, 1 crate tiles, 20 cases 1 crate roof slates, 11 bags 2 cases apricots, 25 bags oreed dal, 71 bags gram dal, 1,081 bags rape seed, 196 cases 1,940 bundles dry fish.

S. S. Culna from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—10 tons 2 cases chalk, 2 cases disinfecting fluid, 1,524 pigs lead, 102 cases 8 packages biscuits, 125 cases 8 packages food, 8 cases infants food, 13 cases bacon, 136 cases "O" stores 136 cases confectionary, 984 cases condensed milk, 4 bundles 52 cases milk, 10 casks cod liver oil, 20 cases sauce, 2 cases preserved fish, 25 cases lead capsules, 10 cases fog signals, 4 cases ghee, 150 drums boiled oil, 4 cases oil, 2 cases vinegar, 30 cases 5 packages castor oil, 10 barrels colza oil, 1 case leather, 1 case hair oil, 73 runlets tar, 168 runlets 60 cases pitch, 22 kegs red lead, 2 cases 100 barrels resin, 9 cases 26 packages lead pipes, 20 casks lead wool, 2 bundles horse hair, 175 boards 7 bundles mahogony wood, 8 cases copper and brass tubes, 149 cases 106 packages wine, 2 cases 3 casks bottles, 2 hhds. gin, 33 cases cider, 1 cask lead oxide, 5 cases boric acid, 27 packages chloride of magnesium, 2 cases magnesium carbonate, 1 case chloroform, 27 cases chemicals, 1 box bicromate of soda.

10 kegs potash, 1 case earthenware, 3,333 nos

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Horace Goldin, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
Circle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit—Annual General Meeting, in the Circle's Rooms, Rope Walk Lane, Fort, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, August 6.

Senate Meeting for conferring LL.D. Degrees on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, 5-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

Entertainment to Sir Richard Lamb, Town Hall.
English Mail steamer Kashmir, due to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 8

Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COWDELL—On 26th July, at Harrogate, the wife of A. H. Reginald Cowdell, of Sam Sing T. E. Dooars, of a son.
WOOD-COLLINS—At "Kenfield," Simla, on the 23rd July, the wife of P. Wood-Collins, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOGGITT—On July 25th, at Yeadon, Nr. Leeds, May Foggitt, of the London Missionary Society. (By Cable.)
JOHNSON—On July 25th at Saffron Walden, Hilda M. Johnson, of the London Mission-

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 5.

265.—Promotion and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in "G" Coy., from this date:—
Promotion—No. 7808 Lce Sergt. J. T. Burge, to be Sergeant.
Appointments.—No. 8140 Vol. J. P. Barrett, No. 8126 Vol. R. D. England, and No. 7142 Vol. B. D. Barnes, to be Lce Corporals.

266.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8627 Vol. C. E. Gwyther, and No. 8628 Vol. C. N. Caroe.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 19th, 21st and 23rd August, 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights, etc. to Sergt.-Major as early as possible. The following competitions are open to all India:—Feather weights, Light weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
W.	4	m 5 55	24 1	4	m 11 24	22 1
		4 49a	24 1			
TH.	5	m 7 32	24 2	5	m 0 0	18 9
		5 49a	23 7		1 18a	22 4
FR.	6	m 9 3	24 9	6	m 1 8	18 8
		7 21a	23 5		2 40a	21 11
SAT.	7	m 9 52	25 7	7	m 2 11	17 9
		8 47a	23 9		3 37a	17 0
SUN.	8	m 10 27	26 5	8	m 3 6	18 0
		9 44a	24 3		4 18a	17 6
MON.	9	m 10 57	27 2	9	m 3 50	17 1
		10 29a	25 2		4 54a	19 6
TU.	10	m 11 26	27 10	10	m 4 30	16 6
		11 10a	26 0		5 27a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Aug.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	4 (Wednesday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.
"	5 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.
"	6 (Friday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
"	7 (Saturday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
"	8 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
"	9 (Monday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	10 (Tuesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th August 1915, was 29.823 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 3rd August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.637 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 "
Minimum do. do. ..	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	324 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.39 inches.
Total fall during month	0.71 "
Do. do. year	56.61 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 4th.....	0.07 "

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th August 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 4th August 1914.	June 1st to 4th August 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.41	55.27	49.30	59.70
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.30	58.14	50 78	69 95
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.24	54.82	52 36	69 16
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.22	60.10	57.32	72.04

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Advanced Commercial Examinations by the National Union of Teachers of London were held in May, in Davar's College of Commerce. The following candidate have been declared successful:—

BOOK-KEEPING.—Advanced Class I.—Messrs. Kayumbhoy Casumji, Minocher M. Mistry, P. G. Valsangkar, Purshotamdas D. Mehta, Mahomed H. Ali, B. N. Chopra (Distinction), G. A. Abdul Hamid.

Class II.—Messrs. Desai V. Himatlal, Mukundrai M. Vasavada, Harakhshankar J. Desai, Naoroji B. Mistry, Dattraya R. Pradhan, Ahmedmiya H. Munshi, Minocher S. Nadirshaw, A. McDowell, Shamrao B. Golatkar, Jemshetji N. Satha, Varjiwandas B. Agashiwala, J. G. M. Mosken, Nanabhoy J. Lala, F. J. Mehta, C. K. Patel, Lalbhai K. Bhatt, K. G. Vyas, C. S. Merwanji, J. D. Khambatta, Yadao N. Mulye, P. Mangayya, Byramji C. Pouchkhanwalla, Jotiswaroop Hukku, Arcot Kannan, G. Bangarraju, Desai J. Sitaram, Magalal J. Shah.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Intermediate.—Class I.—Messrs. T. S. Dass and Raghunath G. Rendalkar. Class II.—Mr. Ramji Thaker.

BANKING & CURRENCY (Advanced).—Class II.—Messrs. L. N. Sinha, M. H. Ali and T. S. Dass.

BANKING & CURRENCY (Preliminary).—Class I.—Mr. B. N. Chopra. Class II.—Messrs. A. Kannan, N. J. Lala, K. G. Vyas, B. R. Nanabhoy, M. J. Kaikhushru, D. V. Himatlal, N. B. Mistry, N. M. Sorabji, P. Mangayya and G. A. A. Hameed.

THEORY & PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (Advanced).—Class II.—Messrs. Kanaiyalal G. Vyas, Bamboat R. Nanabhoy, Desai V. Himatlal, Naoroji B. Mistry, Fitter M. Cawasji, Captain H. Framji, Parsubury Mangayya.

THEORY & PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (Intermediate).—(Advanced).—Class I.—Mr. Badri N. Chopra. Class II.—Messrs. Mody J. Kaikhushru and Gulam A. A. Hameed.

THEORY & PRACTICE OF COMMERCE (Elementary).—Class II.—Mr. Bhatt L. Kalidas.

COMMERCIAL LAW (Advanced).—Class I.—Messrs. Chopra B. Narain (Distinction), P. Mangayya and Hukku J. Swaroop. Class II.—Messrs. M. H. Ali B. L. Kalidas, B. R. Nanabhoy, Desai V. Himatlal, N. B. Mistry, Kaiyumbhoy Casumji, Nadershaw M. S., G. H. H. Hameed, A. H. Munshi.

COMMERCIAL LAW (Preliminary).—Class II.—Messrs. R. G. Rendalkar and K. G. Vyas.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE (Advanced).—Class I.—Mr. Chopra B. Narain. Class II.—Messrs. T. J. Mehta, C. S. Merwanji, K. G. Vyas Desai V. Himatlal, Kaiyumbhoy Cassumji, Munshi A. Haidermiya, Pushubury Mangayya G. A. A. Hamid, Hukku J. Swaroop and G. Bhangaraju.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE (Intermediate).—Class II.—Messrs. Bhatt L. Kalidas, B. R. Nanabhoy and Mody J. Kaikhushru.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE (Elementary).—Class I.—Captain H. Framji.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Karwar High School took place in the Empress Alexandra Hall on Saturday last. Mr. G. Monteath, the Collector, presided on the occasion. All the European and Indian Officers of the station as well as a large number of parents and guardians of boys were present. The Head Master read a report on the progress made by the school during the past year, from which it appeared that though schools had recently been opened in other parts of the District, the attendance had appreciably increased. The Examination results, though they could not be compared favourably with those obtained in the previous year, were on the whole satisfactory considering the low percentage of passes at the University. A programme of recitations was next gone through by the students several of which elicited warm applause from the audience.

After the presidential address prizes were given way and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and hearty cheers for their Imperial Majesties.

NO ULSTER DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Probably for the first time in the history of the ancient institution, there were on account of the war, no celebrations is Ulster on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne on Monday, July 12. The "twelfth" was observed on Sunday, when anniversary services were held in the Protestant churches throughout Ulster. There were large attendances at all the churches and the preachers in every case urged the cause of the Allies and dwelt upon the moral and spiritual lessons of the war.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA UNVEILS STATUE OF KING EDWARD.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Photographed leaving Southwark Cathedral on the recent occasion when she unveiled a statue of King Edward in Bishop Fox's altar screen.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE FORT MARKET.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. D. Dhanjibhai inviting attention to defects in the Fort Mutton and Fish Market and suggesting the provision of a new market in its stead.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Dhanjibhai that orders had already been issued for the improvement of the Market.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is better late than never that the members of the Municipal Corporation have now begun to realize that the Improvement Trust has deviated from its path of improving the insanitary areas and slums, scattered all over the Town and Island of Bombay, for the purpose of which only and for no other purpose, it came into existence under very different conditions prevailing then. At the time of the passing of the Improvement Trust Bill into an Act in the Legislative Council, the non-official members feared and predicted that the Act would give officials powers to do what they liked in making the city beautiful at the cost and inconvniences of the people who, as ratepayers, would not be adequately represented on the Trust. So they were not in favour of passing such a bill detrimental to the rights and interests of the people. But H. E. Lord Sandhurst assured the members of the Council and the public by the following remark: "The main object of this Bill is not to beautify your city, but to do away with insanitary areas and unhealthy localities." I leave to your readers to see for themselves, whether the Trust has remained honestly and faithfully within its marked bounds as assured by H. E. Lord Sandhurst.

Thus it will be seen now that the fears and the predictions of non-official members have been proved to be true, and it shows good signs that the members of the Corporation have begun to see carefully through the working of the Improvement Trust. It is Mr. Wacha who has been bringing to the notice of the public and the Corporation the doings of the Improvement Trust and exposing the blunders it committed in floating one after another, ambitious schemes, for providing residential quarters for the favoured classes in different parts of the city: Colaba, Gamdevi &c., neglecting its own duty of improving the congested and insanitary localities by constructing roads and cross-roads as arteries for the supply of fresh air in those localities. I also brought this fact to the notice of the public and the Corporation in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Indu Prakash" from time to time. I am glad to see that the objections now put forward against the operations of the Trust are the same as those raised by me then.

If any one were to see the Gamdevi, Parel Mantunga and Sion schemes of the Trust, he would at once come to the conclusion that the Trust has deprived the people of their lands by converting them from Freehold into Leasehold lands where no sanitary improvements were required except in laying out few new roads and widening the existing roads for the future increasing traffic, and this kind of work could have been carried out more economically by the Municipality, from the large amount it contributed every year to the Trust, under the pressure of the Improvement Trust Act. The Trust was not justified in undertaing the schemes of beautifying the city, for that kind of work formed the business of a town-planning body, the dormant germs of which began to become alive in the body of the Trust, sooon after its creation. The germs have been multiplyng so rapidly in the body of the Trust, that no one, except very few was able to make a proper diagnosis of the disease until now, when the disease laterly developed itself fully. I had already, like Mr. Wacha, traced the germs during these years of the existence of the Trust, but our cry in the Bombay dailies was in the wilderness as the people were very much taken up by the outward condition of the Trust in opening few wide roads and in constructing ornamental buildings.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla regrets that the people here do not take interest in public matters affecting their interests as people in Western countries do, and thus no public opinion is formed on important questions. There, in Western countries, I have seen that every county, parish and hamlet can boast of its own institution creating public opinion on matters, civic, political or social and thus public opinion is formed there in no time. I should think that it is not the fault of the people here, as there are no institutions except the Mahim Rate-payers Association at present, where they can discuss matters of civic importance affecting their interests. The leaders of the people should take an active part in creating public opinion on important matters.

I think that the time has now come to revive the Bombay Rate-payers' Association, which is sleeping for a long time, and continue its work regularly in the interest and welfare of the rate-payers in particular and the public in general.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the excellent leading article in your valued columns (3rd Aug.) anent the annual Report of the Health Officer in which Dr. Turner "insistently presses on the attention of the authorities the supreme urgency of those sanitary measures and reforms which more immediately affect the physical conditions of the people and their surroundings and are the basis of all lasting improvements in public health."

In this connection you will doubtless print with great pleasure the following words of wisdom from the last annual Report of Dr. T. Ridley Bailey, Medical Officer of Health for the Bilston Urban District. (Staffs.)

After a detailed review of the sanitary conditions obtaining in his district Dr. Bailey writes:—

"The longer my experience in public health, the greater becomes my conviction that the greatest and most pressing need is cleanliness in its fullest and widest sense—cleanliness of the person, the habits the house, and of the water supply and of the air in and around dwellings and of the told environment of the individual. Were this fully realised and thoroughly carried out, dirt and filth and the diseases caused or increased thereby would be impossible and a stage of perfection reached—physical, mental and even moral—that at present is beyond the conception of the multitude."

This is a fine gospel finely preached. Sir Wm. Osler, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Oxford, attributes the wonderful fall in the death-rate of England to the "extraordinary sanitary advantages enjoyed by the country" and in order that our own city may be brought on a level with England as regards sanitation, it is more than time that the insane and chimerical road-widening scheme of the City "Improvement" Trust was abandoned and the improvement of slums taken up *wholeheartedly and in right earnest*.—Yours, etc.

P.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1915.

LIKE A PAGE FROM PLUTARCH.

A FRENCH FATHER AND HIS DESERTER SON.

A story that reads almost like a page from Plutarch has been told before a Paris court-martial. The prisoner, a youth of twenty, named Eugene Galan, is the son of an old soldier now a sergeant of gendarmes at Algiers. He enlisted in the regiment in which his father had served, but in May he deserted.

As soon as the news reached him, the sergeant applied for leave, came to Paris, obtained the assistance of a detective, and began to search for his son, whom he found in a few days. The father himself arrested his son and handed him over to the authorities, after which he returned home to Algiers.

At the trial Eugene Galan's counsel read a letter he had received from the prisoner's father, containing the following passage: "Let him be sent to our invaded frontier, and tell him to spare no effort to help his brothers-in-arms to conquer or die for the country and the Republic."

Eugene Galan was acquitted.

It is probable that the first meeting of the United Provinces Governor-in-Council League will be held in the last week of this month at Lucknow.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The following are the entries for the additional race on Saturday:—

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Present.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Highborn.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's Paradox.
Mr. A. R. Dakeed's Victory.
Mr. Mowasud's Haji Alishimran.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Sardinia.
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Kassam.
Mr. Syed Rashid's English Spot.
Mr. Arbur's King Mac.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE G. I. P. RY. V. THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the Deccan Gymkhana by 89 runs. The chief contributors for the Deccan Gymkhana were Messrs. Usaf Beg 99, P. R. Sutar 27, B. T. Shedge 17 and D. L. Paranjape 14. The following are the scores:—

G. I. P. RY. XI.

Driver, c Sutar, b Errasha	13
P. Vithal, c Paranjape, b Errasha	28
Parekh, b Deshapande	11
Nagapurwala, b Errasha	1
Bustani, c Mehandale, b Errasha	3
Pereira, b Kapode	10
Balsara, c Deshapande, b Mehandale	16
J. Elavia, b Kapode	13
Tholey, c Datar, b Mehandale	1
Amre, b Kapode	8
Langan (Capt), not out	2
Exara	1
Total	107

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

P. R. Sutar, run out	27
V. G. Nawale, b Elavia	5
Usaf Beg, b P. Vithal	99
P. Errasha, c Balsara, b Parekh	4
R. L. Deshapande, st Driver, b Parekh	0
S. G. Mehandale, l-b-w, b Parekh	3
B. T. Shedge, c Nagapurwala, b P. Vithal	17
Iyangar, b P. Vithal	0
V. B. Kapade, c Balsara, b P. Vithal	4
D. L. Paranjape, b Parekh	14
V. N. Datar (Capt), not out	7
Exaras	11
Total	196

RECRUITS AND PHYSIQUE

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

An interesting article on the prevailing physical defects revealed among the candidates for the new armies is contributed to the "Lancet" by Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D., who has had special opportunities of learning the facts under this head by his work in the North about Newcastle and district, says the "Westminister Gazette." One conclusion which he expresses is that men up to forty-five, such as miners, who may be quite equal to continuing the hardest manual labour in the form to which they are accustomed will not necessarily be equal to the strain of similar labour of other and unfamiliar kinds. Hence he advocates thirty-eight as the maximum age for foreign service. Miners, too, he adds, though so excellent for trench digging, suffer very frequently from weakness in the knees, owing to their working so often in stooping positions.

As regards defects overlooked by the medical examiners, these, says Sir Thomas, have been amazing in many cases, including men totally blind in one eye, men who have lost their right hand index fingers, men with hernia, varicose veins, advanced heart or lung disease, and so on. To some of these defects the blind eye has been deliberately turned, no doubt in the emergency of the time, but it is estimated none the less that the cost to the nation of recruits of this class who have had to be subsequently discharged as unfit has amounted to not much less than £2,000,000. The writer adds: "The number of men who have been allowed to pass into the Army with flat feet and hammer toes is almost incredible."

IS THE PUTTEE PRACTICAL?

A correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—May I venture to raise the question whether our gallant fighting men are equipped as to their feet and legs in as practical and well-thought-out a manner as might be desired? What may be the supposed advantages of the puttee I do not know, but it seems to me that it must possess very serious drawbacks in the field, not only in the time required to put it on and adjust it, but more especially when it gets wet and muddy. I believe, too, that if fastened too tighty it is liable to impede the circulation, and generally it seems to be an infinitely more fussy, troublesome, and unpractical arrangement than the simple high-topped boot, coming right up the leg, which is, I believe, mainly worn in all the Continental armies." Perhaps some defender of the puttee will give his views.

OUT OF WORK AT 34

A ROGUE WHO DID NOT SEE THE POSTERS.

William George Morley, thirty-four, was placed in the dock at London Sessions during mail week as an incorrigible rogue.

Mr. A. J. Lawrie: Can you read?—Yes, sir.

Have you seen any advertisements about lately?—There are plenty about, sir.

I mean the advertisements which tell people that work can be obtained quite easily?—Is that so, sir? I must go and look for it.

Don't you understand what I mean?—You mean the advertisements offering jobs, sir.

Yes, advertisements telling people that there is plenty of work for all in Flanders.—In Flanders, sir?

Exactly. In the trenches.—Oh, I twig. You mean recruiting posters, sir.

That's exactly what I do mean.—Well, I never.

"There is no excuse for an able bodied man of thirty-four going about the streets begging," said Mr. Lawrie in conclusion. "Your country has done a lot for you, and I advise you to do something in return when you come out of prison."

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, seven previous convictions having been proved.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. G. A. 0; GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE 0.

An early start was made in the Harwood League game on Tuesday evening, between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Grant Medical College. The game, which was of a highly interesting nature, resulted in another pointless draw. Both sides worked hard, and interest in the game was maintained till the last second. The Medical's were quite a match for their heavier opponents in passing and tackling but the Artillery were distinctly better in their headwork. Bagley, the Gunners' stalwart fullback, played a cool and collected game, and time and again stopped the Medical forwards when they were looking dangerous. Weaver also showed up well but is not as sound a kick or as good a tackler as his partner. Holden and O'Neill ably assisted the attack, while Massey and Lee on the right of the forward line made several combined and effective rushes, but their shooting was very poor. The whole line was miserably weak in this respect and spoiled numerous chances of scoring. Dodds in goal was fairly safe and brought off a couple of smart saves. For the Medicals, Hildreth their custodian, did remarkably well and was doubtless the saviour of his side. His clever goal-keeping was a pleasure to watch. Doyle and Wadia at full-back and Sweeney at centre-half had a great deal of work to do, and did it well. They greatly assisted Hildreth in preventing a score against their side. At times the Medical forwards shaped extremely well, but Hakim lost several golden opportunities of scoring by jumping.

The first half of the game was vigorously contested, the R. G. A. having slightly the better of the exchanges. Play in mid-field ensued till the gunners rushed matters and forced the Medicals to concede several corners. Had it not been for the judicious play of Hildreth in goal a score at this juncture, would certainly have resulted. Both sides now attacked in turn and half-time was called.

R. G. A. ..... Nil.
Medicals ..... Nil.

The Gunners had things pretty well their own way in the second moiety and hemmed the Medicals in their own half of the field, but could not find the net. They smashed the ball in every direction but at the goal. Once Llewlyn tested Hildreth with a stinging shot and the latter player fielded well. A heavy downpour of rain now set in making the ball very greasy. The Medicos brightened up considerably and made a vigorous attack on the Gunners' goal. The ball was actually netted on one occasion but the goal was disallowed by the referee as the ball passed over the goal-line, to the right of the goal-posts, before it was shot. The Medicals were giving the R. G. A. an anxious time of it and were pressing when time was called.

R. G. A. ..... Nil.
Medicals ..... Nil.

R. G. A.:—Dodd, goal; Bagley and Weaver, backs; Jennings, Holden and O'Neill, half-backs; Gloster, Llewlyn, O'Keefe, Massey and Lee, forwards.

Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Wadia and Doyle, backs; Wylde, Sweeney and Skeik, half-backs; Thyer, Hakim, Khan, Braganza and Baluch, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	4	3	0	1	8	2	7
R. G. A.	3	2	0	1	9	1	5
6th Devons	4	1	1	2	7	6	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	1	2	3	6	2
Bengal United	3	0	2	1	3	9	1
Lusitanians	3	0	2	1	1	14	1

FOOTBALL AND THE WAR

A a meeting of the Management Committee of the Southern Football League held in London on July 13, a resolution was passed requesting the Football Association to decline to register professionals during next season subject to provision being made for their reinstatement as amateurs. It was further decided that no competitive football whether on the League or Cup tie principle be allowed but that the clubs shall be allowed to play friendly games to suit their local conditions. On April 30 1916 all clubs and players will revert to the positions as at April 30, 1915.

THE BRIGHTON HOSPITAL.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION THANKED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 3.

The following communication dated the 15th July has been received by Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association in India from the various Indian Officers and sepoys now under treatment in the Lord Kitchener Indian Hospital at Brighton:

"We represent to your honour that the articles which have been sent by you for the Hindustani sick and wounded soldiers, have been very gratefully received by us, and that we wish to return our thanks for the same." The sepoys also are very pleased that Indians, both rich and poor, are sympathising so strongly with their fellow countrymen in the matter and sharing in their pain.

This communication is signed by 33 Indian Officers and soldiers belonging to the 40th Pathans, Sappers, and Miners, 1/39th Garwalls, 9th Bhopal Battalion, 129th Baluchis, 41st Dogras, 1/1st Gurkhas and the 15th Sikhs has been forwarded by Col. Sir Bruce Seton, who commands the Kitchener Field Hospital at Brighton.

The death is announced of Mr. John Armstrong, a Municipal Commissioner of Bangalore, as the result of a carriage accident, at the age of 67. The deceased was ten years ago Loco-Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

MEETINGS AND CHURCH SERVICES.

UNIVERSAL PRAYER FOR BRITISH VICTORY.

INDIA ALIVE TO RIGHTEOUS CAUSE

The anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany was celebrated yesterday throughout India and evoked feelings of utmost devotion to the British Throne. Prayers were offered in churches, mosques, temples and public meetings for the success of British arms.

BOMBAY.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

There were four services at the Cathedral yesterday, at 6-30 a.m. there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, at 7-15 a.m., Matins and a Litany for the war, at 7-45 another celebration of the Holy Communion, at 6 p.m., Evensong and at 6-30 a Special Service of Intercession. All these were well-attended but it was of course the last which was the feature of the celebrations. About 150 seats were reserved on this occasion for Senior Naval and Military Officers and Civil Officials and these were all occupied, the khaki uniforms of the Military and the white of the Naval Officers being predominant. Long before the service began the remaining portion of the Church filled up, the feminine sex, however, predominating and by the time the choir and clergy began their procession from the vestry to the chancel to an impressive voluntary on the organ the church was crowded in every part. The service was simple but impressive. After a hymn for peace the officiating priest read from the pulpit some impressive extracts from the letter recently circulated to the Anglican community in India by the Bishops, and then the special intercessory service arranged for the Day of Intercession in September last was proceeded with, new prayers being introduced for those working for the wounded, and for the Allies and their sailors and soldiers. The service concluded with the singing of "Oh God our Help in Ages Past" in which the whole congregation joined with great fervour followed by the Benediction. Then all stood while the national anthems of the Allied powers were finely played by Dr. Faulkner, commencing with the Marseillaise and concluding with "God Save the King" which was fervently sung by choir and congregation.

AT ST. ANDREW'S.

A large congregation assembled last evening at St. Andrew's Church to offer up their prayers and join in the service of intercession. The Chief Justice and other well-known people were present, and a number of volunteers of the Scottish Contingent represented the corps. The Revd. Gordon Drummond opened the service with the singing of Psalm 130 "Lord from the depths to three I cry'd." After which followed a most impressive prayer, very fervently delivered, invoking the Almighty's aid and blessing for the Empire and the Allies engaged in the war. The solemn service was engaged in by all present with earnest and deep reverence, and the Revd. Gordon Drummond's address was followed with the closest attention by all present.

REV GORDON DRUMMOND'S ADDRESS.

As the subject of his address the Revd. Gordon Drummond took the concluding verse of the 56th Psalm—"For thou has delivered my soul from death: will not thou deliver my feet from falling, that I may walk before God in the light of the living?" After a few appropriate opening remarks, the Revd. Gordon Drummond said we had indeed cause to give thanks to God just as sickness falls suddenly upon a man without giving him time to prepare for it; so, indeed, this war burst upon us. Just as the stricken man has no time to organise his defence or alter his mode of living, so for the first few months of the war we were at a great disadvantage. When we look back, he said, on what took place, on the awful risks we ran, on the almost superhuman endurance displayed by our soldiers, on the avalanche of armed men that tried to cut a way through to the coast of France, on the investment of Paris averted only at the last moment, we detract nothing from the admiration we feel for those who so bravely faced the odds, when we say that *God* indeed delivered our country from death. The Revd. Drummond then gave a brief sketch of the unprovoked attack on Belgium, and how this led up to Britain's intervention. In conclusion he said:—"When we remember too how the conviction is growing that victory, sure victory over the armies of our enemies is not all that is needed to end the intolerable situation that has arisen: that the remoulding of the map of Europe appears to be the only satisfactory solution. That unless the determined attitude of our enemies undergoes a most unlooked for change, practically the extermination of a cruel and bloody race may be necessary before the struggle is abandoned. I hardly care to use the word, but facts must be faced. When we take into account the disgust that every right-minded man feels, when he finds he is fighting a dishonourable foe—a disgust so strong that a man shrinks from such contact with the foe, as even fighting him leads to. When one remembers all *that*, we must pray with all our heart and soul and strength that, come what may, be the price ever so great, the pain and sorrow and agony ever so intense, our feet may not fall, our efforts not relax, till the monstrous combination of ability, perseverance, treachery, lust and cruelty we call the German Empire, has been subdued and if need be utterly destroyed, and never again walk in the light of liberty."

At the conclusion of the service, before the Benediction was pronounced, the National Anthem was sung with great earnestness and feeling.

At the intercession service held at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, the Rev. John Mablu preached an impressive sermon on "Germany as Babylon and Britain as the servant of Jehovah."

Special services were held at the Fort and Byculla and Poona Synagogues at 6-30 p.m.

MEETING OF HINDUS.

The elite of the Hindu community of Bombay met at Jhaverbag yesterday morning, offered prayers and performed Sankirtan, and passed a resolution of their hearty concurrence in the inflexible determination of the British Empire to continue to a victorious end the war which the Allies were waging.

Among those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Messrs. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, N. V. Mandlik, R. B. Mantri, Raoji V. J. Shankersett, the Hon. N. M. Samarth, Rao Bahadurs P. B. Joshi, Vinayak S. Joshi, Sir Vassanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayandas, and others.

After preliminary prayers and Sankirtan had been performed Sir Bhalchandra was proposed to the chair by Sir Jagmohandas and seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji.

SIR BHALCHANDRA'S SPEECH.

Sir Bhalchandra then said:—

We are assembled here on this aniversary day of the war for the purpose of offering our prayers to the Almighty for the success of the British Empire and their Allies in the war at present going on in Europe. As you are already aware, Germany and Austria declared war against Great Britain this day last August. It is now full one year that this terrible war has been raging at a great sacrifice of human life and has cost the world enormous expenditure. Although we are not near the seat of war, our anxiety for the success of the British arms and their Allies is very keen and we in India from one corner to the other, with one voice offer our fervent prayers every day that the war may end soon. The princes and the people of India have thoroughly identified themselves with this righteous cause and have freely placed all their resources at the disposal of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Not only this but our kith and kin have fought valiantly and have shed their blood side by side with their British comrades for the British Empire.

It is but meet that we must all unite on such an occasion to pray to Almighty God for the early cessation of the hostilities and the success of the British arms.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth then moved the following Resolution:—

"On this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay expresses its hearty concurrence in the inflexible determination of the British Empire to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

In moving the Resolution Mr. Samarth said that England was essentially a peace-loving country and was militant abroad only on compusion in the chivalrous cause of justice and liberty to oppressed humanity. True to these traditions, England, in discharge of her treaty obligations, had been compelled to unsheathe her sword after the German Emperor had discarded his plighted word and invaded the neutral territory of Belgium in arrogant disregard of all considerations of international law and morality. England stood to-day before God and man as the upholder of the cause of righteousness and they had no doubt but that the sacred cause she has espoused would triumph in the end. The German Emperor's *revanche a outrance* at the time of the Chinese expedition fifteen years ago was a scandal to civilization and the revolting performances of his army in the present war were but a further illustration of that shameful message of revenge. Revolt against the Moral Law degraded man and nation. And retriboution followed sure in God's own dispensation. That was the moral which their great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata illustrated and inculcated.

In seconding the Resolution Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi said:—I feel great pleasure in seconding the Resolution so ably proposed by my friend the Hon. Mr Samarth. Gentlemen, this is an occassion for offering solemn prayers and not for indulging in lengthy speeches. I shall therefore confine my remarks to a few words only. The Resolution which has been drafted by Messrs. Asquith and Bonar Law, leaders of the two parties in England will be proposed and passed by the British people throughout the Empire. This passing of the Resolution by the whole British Empire augurs well for the future welfare of the people of India for when the clouds of war have disappeared the leaders of the two parties in England and the whole British nation will be bound to maintain in respect of India the sacred ideals of justice and liberty referred to in the Resolution and therefore they will be pleased to grant to the people of India free and equal rights of British citizenship as they are enjoyed by every Briton throughout the British Empire. Let us therefore pray heartily for success to the Allies and let us pass this Resolution with acclamation.

It was further supported by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayan Sir Vassanji Khimji, and Mr. R. B. Mantri and passed unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PRAYERS BY PARSIS.

The Parsis of Bombay assembled in large numbers yesterday at the Wadiaji Fire Temple to offer prayers for the victory of Britain and her Allies. The Hall of the Fire Temple was crowded by a large numbers of Parsis. Indeed the Hall has, in the past, rarely been seen crowded to quite the same extent as it was yesterday, and another notable feature of the assembly was the very large number of ladies that attended the service. All classes of the community were represented in the gathering and fervent prayers were offered for the success of England, France, Russia, Italy and other Allied powers.

Shamsululma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, assisted by a number of other priests, led the service.

Shamsululma Dastur Darab, addressing the assembly, said they had all met there that evening to pray to the Almighty to bless the British arms with success to overthrow the Germans. They all offered humble thanksgivings to the Ruler of the Universe for his kindly protection of the brave warriors of England, Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia and Japan during the past year, and they all prayed to him to enable these nations to humble to the dust the overweening pride of the Prussians, to frustrate the enemy's plans to subjugate the world, and to destroy his engines of destruction. They further prayed that the enemy might be taught such a lesson as might prevent him for all time from raising his head against rules guiding the conduct of civilised humanity and take away from him his powers of doing harm so that he could no more perpetrate the atrocities which had disgraced his country's name; so that he might not lay waste the fairest portions of the earth.

In conclusion they would pray once more that Britain and her allies might come off with flying colours in the present titanic struggle, that the Almighty might shower his choicest blessings on his Majesty King George and the Royal Family, that he might grant strength and courage to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to bear the great loss they had recently sustained in the disappearance of their son, and that the souls of those departed heroes might rest in peace, who had laid down their life to fight their country's fight against the German menace to civilisation and humanity.

MAHOMEDAN PRAYERS.

A large number of the members of the Khoja "Jamat" met at the Jamatkhana. The arrangements for the meeting were made by the members of the Khoja Ismaili Council of H. H. the Aga Khan. The pupils of the schools conducted by the Jamat also attended the prayers. A printed circular by Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy was distributed, in which the Khojas were asked to follow the example of H. H. Aga Khan in co-operating with Government and to contribute liberally to the funds for the relief of the wounded soldiers and their families. Three cheers were given for H. M. the King-Emperor, H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor.

Prayers were also offered in the Bohra mosques in the city. On the previous day a number of leading members of the community had waited upon the chief Amil to request him to issue orders for holding prayers in all the Bohra mosques. Orders were accordingly issued by the Amil Saheb and prayers were offered yesterday in all the Bohra mosques. The largest of these gatherings was seen at the Badri Mahal in the Fort, where prayers were offered wishing success to British arms.

The Sulaimani Mohamedans offered their prayers at their mosque at Bader Bagh, Charni Road, when all the Sulaimanis attended. After the prayers were over, a dinner was given to all who came, by Mr. Amirudin Tyabji.

LADIES' MEETING.

A gathering of ladies was held in the Seva Sadan Home Classes. About 150 ladies attended. Among these present were Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Mrs. M. R. Jayakar, Miss. B. A. Engineer, Mrs. Chandrabai Yande, Mrs. Sushilabai Kudmul, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil, and others.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister, was in the chair. After a song in praise of the Almighty had been sung by the ladies, Mr. V.R. Joshi, B.A., of the Aryan Education Society offered prayers on behalf of the meeting and then explained the circumstances that led to the war and how the whole Empire supported the British Government in its righteous cause.

Mr. Gadgil in winding up the proceedings appealed to the ladies to take their due share of the work by helping the Women's War Relief Fund.

THE SEVA SADAN.

The War Anniversary was observed at the Seva Sadan at Gamdevi. Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale, of the Poona Widows' Home addressed the resident and non-resident students, assembled together in the Hall. There were about 100 present. In the course of her speech Mr. Athavale dwelt at length upon the advantages enjoyed under the beneficent British Government, referred to the effects of the horrible War and touched upon the atrocities committed by the Germans. She then exhorted all present to continually contribute their share of help towards relieving the sufferings of those who were fighting the country's battles and finally all offered their heartfelt prayers for the success of the British Arms and a speedy termination of the War.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

At the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, yesterday evening in the presence of a large gathering Sir Narayan Chandavarkar conducted the divine service.

Sir Narayan in addressing those present, said that the present war was between right on the one hand and might on the other. The whole of the civilised world had been disturbed. When the war would end, no one could prophesy. They met there for the purpose rendering homage to God, the God of righteousness, peace and brotherhood. It was during wars, great calamities, epidemics, adversities, and poverty that man felt that he was a dependant being.

Sir Narayan then compared the present war to Napoleanic wars. England had always stood for liberty, for the weaker nations against the strong. This war was the war of righteousness. It was the duty of all to pray for the success of the arms of Great Britain and the Empire, of which India was one great part. All were united in this war, and in the resolve to carry it on to a finish, to gain the objects which were so dear to the heart of all.

The meeting terminated after some more hymns had been sung.

PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

The Pathare Prabhu Community assembled in Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir to offer prayers. A Hari Kirtan was preached on the occasion. The Preacher took for his theme an episode from the Maha bharatta. In this episode it is related that Bhishma, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kauravas, had avowed that before sunrise he would annihilate the Pandavas. This determination of Bhishma was foiled by the tactics of Krishna who sided with the Pandavas. Victory must prevail on the side of truth and righteousness and this great war of the Indian epic ended with victory for the Pandavas. Poems invoking divine aid were specially composed for the occasion by Mr. R. B. Kirtikar and sung by Mr. Vasudeo Narayan Zacba. At the end of the sermon the whole assembly rose and the Raj Git was sung. The gathering separated with three cheers for the success of Great Britain and her Allies.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The members of the Hindoo Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade held a meeting at their Head Quarters in Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, and Mr. Tribhuvandas M. Nathubhai presided. Several members spoke on the righteousness and justice of the cause espoused by Britain and passed a resolution wishing success to his Majesty and the Allies. Some of them expressed that they would most willingly go to the front to serve as ambulance workers if there be any need.

The party then went to Shri Krishna's Temple in that compound and offerings of flowers, incense and sweets were made and puja was performed by the Bhutt with prayers for the success of his Majesty and the Allies and the party dispersed after partaking of prasad.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon, the following Resolution proposed by the Chairman and seconded by the Deputy Chairman was unanimously carried:—

On this the Anniversary of the outbreak of War the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce desire to put on record the inflexible determination of all members of this Chamber to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

BOMBAY GUJARATI MERCHANTS.

The Bombay Gujerati Merchants' Association closed their bazar yesterday in order to enable the merchants to attend temple services and pray for the suuccess of Great Britain and the Allies in the present war.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

At the weekly meeting of this Society at Kalbadevi yesterday after the disposal of the usual work of attending to the needs of the poor, those present offered special prayers for Peace, Righteousness and Humanity.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution passed at a meeting of the above Association was sent by the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

"The Bombay East Indian Association, on behalf of the Community it represents humbly reaffirms its unswerving loyalty and allegiance to his Majesty the King-Emperor and will assemble in churches to fervently pray to the Almighty to grant complete victory to British and Allied arms."

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The anniversary of the declaration of war was duly celebrated yesterday at all the Municipal Schools in Bombay. According to instructions the teachers assembled all their boys and girls together and addressed them briefly on the war, the noble aims of Britain and her Allies, and their unflinching resolve. Prayers for divine intercession were offered jointly and then the gatherings dispersed.

The Babu P. P. Jain High School and the Gujarati School were closed yesterday at 1-30 (B. T.), after prayers were offered for the success of the British arms and the speedy termination of the war.

OTHER CENTRES.

SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The anniversary of the war was observed to-day by religious services in all Churches, temples and mosques. Christian services began this morning at 7 and a chain of prayers will be kept up throughout the day. The Mahomedans are holding their prayers at 2 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the service at Christ Church was solemn and impressive. The Venerable Archdeacon Warlow officiated. Addressing the Congregation, he said:—

"Dear brethren! It is just a year since our country was forced to take up arms in a quarrel, of the essential justice of which we have happily never had a moment's doubt. As we meet here to-day to renew our prayers to Almighty God to protect the efforts of our forces and those of our Allies, we realise far more clearly than we did a year ago the magnitude of the task on which we are engaged. There are not wanting to us causes for thankfulness in the fact that we need have no misgiving as to the righteousness of our cause, in the sense of unity which this conflict has evoked, in the spirit of self sacrifice throughout the Empire which is being so nobly manifested. Let us pray that, as the days go on, to these will be added a greater reliance on the sovereign might of the arm of the Lord and a keener insight into the things of the spirit. But chiefly, we meet to-day to invoke the aid of Almighty God that our efforts may be blessed, that these days of warfare, of carnage and death, may be softened and that the blessings of an honourable peace may shortly be restored to us. Let us, therefore, be mindful that we pray aright."

"'I desire,' says St. Paul, 'that the men pray in every place lifting up holy hands without wrath or doubting.' If we would pray aright, it is 'holy hands that we must life up without wrath.' The heart must be purged from every thought of rancour or ill-will, there must be no desire for retaliating, for vengeance, for 'vengeance is Mine and I will repay', saith the Lord. There must be no unworthy motive of vain glory or even national ambition, but a single and pure-hearted desire to be used as the instrument of God in the working out of his great plans. This is not an easy frame of mind to arrive at, but he, who would lift a prayer that shall enter the ear of our Heavenly Father, must seek after it. And then too, let it be a prayer "without doubting," steadfast, that is in a faith that we are approaching One, who is both willing and able to hear and do more than either we desire or deserve, that out of all this clamour and strife and sorrow He will bring righteousness as well as peace, that He will never forsake those that be His. In a great national crisis Abraham Lincoln once nobly said that he was more concerned to be on God's side than to know whether God was on his side. Let that spirit animate us and let us gravely, soberly, and in a spirit of steadfast faith in God betake ourselves to prayer and make our petitions known before the Throne of Grace."

The service closed with the hymn "O God our help in ages past," followed by one verse of the National Anthem.

The Arya Samajists held their prayers in the mandirs this morning, while services in Hindu temples will be continued during the day.

SIR HARNAM SINGH'S SPEECH.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, presiding at the War Anniversary Meeting to-day, said:—

We feel proud that India's Princes and peoples have so readily responded to the call of the Empire in her hour of need and have so willingly given of their best. If there were any people who doubted India's loyality before, I am sure, they will by this time have been more than convinced of the unswerving devotion of her people to the British Crown. We feel proud too of our Indian soldiers who have so nobly upheld the traditions of our country and have fought and are still fighting with undaunted courage under the most trying conditions. But, gentlemen, our task is not yet ended. There seem to be no signs yet of a speedy termination to this gigantic conflict. With deep humiliation and earnest supplication we must invoke the Almighty's blessings to enable us to continue with united efforts to help the Empire to the utmost. As fellow subjects it is our duty now to share also its heavy burden of sorrow and anxiety. By doing so we shall not only be performing our duty to our King-Emperor but we shall also be obeying the commands of him who is the King of Kings. Gentlemen, you are aware that meetings like this are being held all over the country to-day and the idea of holding them originated with that great statesman, Mr. Asquith. His object, you know, is to rouse the feelings of the people in England and the Colonies as well as in India to their sense of duty. I am sure that this country will heartily respond to this call. Our prayers and desires at this juncture be this, that the Almighty in his great mercy and in the interest of the whole human race will grant every success to the British Nation with whom our lot is cast and an honourable and lasting peace.

CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Seldom, if ever, Calcutta witnessed such solidarity of feelings as was observed to-day, when members of various religious faiths, in spite of the wide gulf that exists between one another, became united with the one common object in view, namely, to offer prayers for the welfare of the King and the Nation and the Land and Sea Forces. The day was announced to be observed as a day of prayer and the various communities of Calcutta, Christians Hindus, Muhamedans, Paris, Jews and Jains, all falling in with the suggestions made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, appealed to the Supreme Being for the victory of the Allies and for a speedy and honourable and lasting peace.

In this connection impressive intercession services were held in all the churches this morning, the principal among them being St. Paul's Cathedral, where the service was conducted by the Bishop of Calcutta, it being attended by, besides all the officials who happened to be here, the Calcutta Light Horse, the Port Defence Volunteers and the non-commissioned officers of the East India Railway Volunteers.

St. Andrew's the premier Scotch Church in Calcutta, was attended by the Calcutta Scottish Volunteers, while the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles attended the service at St. John's, the oldest church here.

In compliance with a circular letter by the Archbishop of Calcutta, special services were arranged in all the Roman Catholic churches. At the Cathedral, a procession attended by members of the confraternities with their insignia, and banners walked through the Cathedral premises and compound, the "Rosary" being recited during its progress. Afterwards a prayer for peace composed by the Pope was recited.

A united intercessional service was arranged by the Free Churches of Calcutta and was held in Wellesley Square.

A Church High Mass was celebrated at the Armenian Holy Church of Nazareth and special intercessory prayers were offered. At various places of Hindu worship, Punjahs and Homas were offered. The largest congregations of Hindus were however, at Kali's temple at Kalighat, where the ceremony was conducted by several renowned pundits.

MADRAS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Special War Service meetings are being held al over Madras.

This morning the Archbishop of Madras, Rev. Father Aelen conducted a Solemn Holy Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral when special prayers for the Allies' success were offered.

The Parsis at Madras also met in their temple and offered similar prayers.

Prayers at mosque will be offered this evening.

A special Intercession Service was held this morning at St. George's Cathedral on behalf of the British Empire and the Allies. Lord Pentland, the Chief Justice of Madras and several gentlemen, both official and non-official, attended. Special hymns composed for the occasion were sung. Prayers were offered for deliverance from enemies, for our King, Rulers, Commanders, soldiers, sailors, the wounded and the Allies. The Rev. Loasby, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Wood, conducted the service. After the service was over his Excellency motored to Government House. The Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles formed the Guard of Honour.

LAHORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A special service was held at the Cathedral this morning according to the form authorised for Anglican churches in India and was very well attended by the official and general European community.

Special service prayers were also offered at all temples, mosques and Gurdarwaras. They were all marked by fervent loyalty to the British throne.

At the Hindu Sabaha Sir Pratual Chand Chatterji delivered a stirring address.

The Arya Samaj held an impressive service.

This evening a mass meeting of all communities is being held in the City Gardens.

NAGPORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPORE, August 4.

A meeting was held this morning at the Macdonnel Town Hall to adopt the war resolution, the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson.

The resolution was moved from the chair in an interesting speech and was seconded and supported by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Malak, Mr. Dick, Rao Bahadur Pandit and Dr. Gour.

The Chairman next proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson for attending the meeting.

Sir Benjamin replying said he was impressed with the loyalty and devotion which inspired those present at the meeting, towards the British Throne. He paid a glowing tribute to the achievement of the British Navy which has swept the German commerce from off the seas and said that Britain through her naval supremacy would ultimately win. He regretted Turkey's participation in the war and added that India had contributed to the war her finest fighting men.

BANGALORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 4.

To-day at 9-30 a.m. an enthusiastic public meeting was held near Queen Victoria's statue to celebrate the anniversary of the War, Sir Hugh Daly, the Resident, presiding. Among those present were the Lord Bishop of Madras, Sir N. Visweswaria, the Officer Commanding Bangalore, and other Indian and European notabilities.

The proceedings were opened by the Lord Bishop. In putting forward for acceptance the Empire Resolution, the President said that on that day thousands upon thousands were affirming the Resolution

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 5, 1915.

WAR LITERATURE AND THE VERNACULARS.

The War literature grows apace. There is a veritable embarassing richness of it and naturally the man in the street is apt to be confused when confronted with this enormous mass which to him may contain truth but possibly some fiction. And there is a numerous class of intelligent Indians to whom it is not an authentic account of the occurences as they happen from day to day which are of such prominent interest as the origins of the gigantic struggle. It is not only Great Britain, but each of our great Allies as well, France, Belgium, Russia and Italy, who have produced and who are bringing out almost weekly literature which is voluminous, though not often luminous. Among this great mass, however, there are certain documents which deserve more than the permanence of ephemeral journalism. The Oxford pamphlets, for instance, are there for anyone who desires to have an accurate idea as to the genesis of the war. The little red book "Why Are We At War?" has already passed through several editions, and the increasing demand for cognate literature meets with an adequate supply. Of outstanding interest, however, is the diplomatic correspondence of the pre-war times carried on by the several States. The English Blue Book, the German White Book, the Russian Orange, the French Yellow, the Italian Green Book, each forms by itself, so far as it does not overlap the others, a chapter of abiding import in the history of the human race. Then there are the dispatches from the Front and Eye-Witness narratives.

The only difficulty and the slight hesitation which some people feel with reference to them is the critical question, is it all true? Now we are prepared for a certain amount of natural exaggeration in the reports wired from the field of action by irresponsible individuals, and we are also ready to make allowance for stories or histories transmitted by young enthusiasts unused to the excitement of the terrible carnage which the world is at present witnessing. There should, however, be no reasonable doubt with regard to the contents of the pamphlets written by competent authorities in the coolness of their studies and which are edited under the supervision of men of otherwise most widely divergent political views. The diplomatic correspondence has a human interest which surpasses in instructiveness other kindred documents. The telegrams which were exchanged on the eve of the outbreak of the war between the Tsar of all the Russias, the King of England, and the Emperor of Germany, in themselves form a series without which any history of the war will remain a torso. Again, there have been the various committees appointed by Britain and her Allies, collectively as well as individually, to report on the excesses of the German armies. The report of the Bryce Commission does not contain one sentence which may be regarded as overwrought. It affords absolutely true material on which to base a most sensational novel, each of whose chapters would represent as much veracity as unspeakable atrocity. Commission after commission has been issued by the French and Belgian authorities, and the reports of their labours comprise events which it is difficult to contemplate without one's pulse beating faster. The calculated and diabolical coldness with which Germany has entered upon her campaign of moral infamy, including astoundingly methodical mendacity, and the utter heartlessness which has characterised her further actions in the struggle, are brought home to the reader with all the greater force, because the truth depicted there is the truth unadorned. With respect to these reports of vandalism and barbarities, as well as the question of the origin of the war it is undesirable that our people should not know the other side of the question. No doubt the judgment of the Germans has been warped. No doubt if ever a whole nation was struck down by a fit of lunacy it is Germany of to-day. Still, the seeker after truth is not bound to pass judgment after hearing one side alone. It strikes us that it will do nothing but good to the cause of the Allies from time to time to lift the heavy veil of the Censor and let the light, however luridly ghastly, come from the other side of the crimson curtain of war. "The Times" has been writing a series of articles to demonstrate the sacrifices and unparalleled devotion of the nation by which it has been successful in repelling the initial avalanche of German hordes. There are other journals in English in which authors of ability and credit write upon all the phases of the struggle, including the genesis of the war, the state of the capitals of the Central European Powers, the opinion of Berlin, and Vienna, and Budapest, so far as it may be gleaned by neutrals, and there is already a curious tendency to consider *post bellum* possibilities.

We are not disposed to discourage a healthy discussion of all probable eventualities, though we believe we have a more heavy and more imperative task before us,—that is, to concentrate all our energies on the question of how to help achieve complete victory in the minimum of time. We have noticed that for a systematic co-ordination of the resources of India, there is very little of war literature of the requisite type in many of the vernacular journals. On the other hand we know of more than one Indian court where the Ruler eagerly devours all the war documents as translated to him verbally from the beginning of the 4th of August, 1914. That there are educated, highly talented, wealthy loyal Indians unfortunately unacquainted with English who are equally keen on learning, not only the circumstances of the war, but the inter-relations of the European States preceding the struggle, is equally unquestionable. It is, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to us that the Government seem to have taken small steps to place before the millions of India in their several mother-tongues true naked facts touching the causes of the war, the material preparation of Germany, the bribes, the machinations, the press campaign of falsehoods, the suborning or intimidation of weaker States, and especially the horrid and unmentionable barbarities which our enemies have inflicted both upon the British and Allied soldiers. But if the Bryce Committee report and the several reports of the French and Belgian Commissions cannot be translated at once under Government patronage, surely there ought to be enterprising men of letters among the Indians to render accessible to their fellow-subjects a history in its varied phases of the most Titanic struggle between man and man that has been known to humanity. There ought to be scholars whose patriotism should bestir them to efforts which cannot but ultimately prove altogether unremunerative. A number of novels are still issued from the vernacular press. The authors might turn their attention to the truth of the day which is stranger than the boldest flight of fiction.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The Department of Statistics has issued a Blue Book on Indian Education which is intended to be the first of a new series. Besides the usual tables, it contains an introductory note, charts and summary tables all purporting to indicate the extent of the progress made in education. The Government of India Resolution of 1913 which reviewed and described the educational policy of Government has also been included. The chief object of this Blue Book is thus to show the advance made during the term of the present Viceroy by publishing the latest statistics of education. The charts constitute a special and interesting feature, showing as they do the increase since 1860 of pupils in all institutions as well as of the expenditure on education. Thus, while the number of pupils was less than a million in 1870 and a little over six millions in 1910, it was 7½ millions in 1914, showing an increase in the last quinquennium. A rise of 46 per cent. in expenditure during the same period is observable. Against an expenditure of a little over one crore in 1870 and of less than seven crores in 1910, the expenditure on education in 1914 rose to 10 crores. The unusually large grants made during Lord Hardinge's tenure of office are principally responsible for this increase, Rs. 90 lakhs being alloted in 1911-12, Rs. 125 lakhs in 1912-13 and Rs. 374 lakhs in 1913-14. Of the amount spent in 1914, secondary education counts for 26 per cent. primary schools for 26 per cent. and higher education for only 6 per cent. In 1910 the total number of institutions was approximately 170,000 and rose to 186,000 in 1914 of which 146,000 were public institutions. All these figures considered separately are gratifying, and it is difficult not to concede that during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge a welcome impetus has been given to the development of education. At the same time it must be said that the progress as yet has not been at all commensurate with the needs of the people. We have on a former occasion pointed out the misleading nature of Government statistics, according to which the school-going population is taken to be 15 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., as it should be in consonance with the policy adopted in all other civilized countries. But, even judging from the possible maximum assumed by Government, there should be, in a normal year, about 4½ crores of pupils under instruction. The figures above given show that only seventy-five lakhs out of these were being educated in 1914,—which means that no provision was made by the State for 84 out of every 100 boys and girls of school-going age. This is not surprising when it is remembered that, in spite of an educational expenditure of 10 crores in 1914, the proportion of expenditure on education to the total revenue for the year was not above 8 per cent. And this lack of educational facilities cannot be more forcibly brought home to the mind than from the fact that, while there are over five lakhs of villages in India, the total number of institutions,—public as well as private,—is not more than 186,000. That is, calculating at a very generous estimate 70 villages out of every hundred are without a school.

Notes of the Day.

The War Anniversary.

The celebrations of the War Anniversary in Bombay yesterday and throughout India were widespread and came from all communities. They were mostly of a religious character, however, and we think it is to be regretted that the opportunity was not taken to organise in this city a united demonstration of a secular character. What seems to us chiefly a matter for regret is that the day was not marked officially by the closing of Government offices and by the large commercial and trading associations calling for a suspension of business,—at any rate for a part of the day. Church services are, after all, attended only by sections of the community. The Cathedral last evening was crowded, but it was notable that the fair sex predominated, and, though the official departments were represented, the gathering could not be said to be as widely representative as it should have been. We think it is to be regretted that the leaders of the European and Indian communities did not combine on this occasion for a joint demonstration of the character asked for by the Prime Minister.

The Health of India.

An important fact about the annual Sanitary Report of the Government of India just issued is that it deals with health conditions in the country during the year 1913,—so that we have still to wait another year before we learn of the state of public health during last year! The Report, however, late though it is, gives some interesting information. In view of the war, it will be of interest to learn that the year 1913 saw the lowest number of deaths on record among European troops stationed in India,—there being 231 deaths as compared with 328 in 1913 and 354 in 1911. Similarly the health of Indian troops was very satisfactory, the death-rate among them being the lowest on record. These satisfactory results were reflected in the general improvement of health in the country. Not only did the death-rate fall from 29.71 in 1912 to 28.72 per million (the mean death-rate for the previous five years was 32.77), but the birth-rate as regards the general population also rose from 38.95 in 1912 to 39.37 per one thousand just one per mille above the mean ratio of the preceding quinquennium. Once again the Central Provinces recorded the highest birth-rate, 49.26 per mille followed by the United Provinces, 47.67, the Punjab, 45.4, and Bihar and Orissa 42.10. All the major provinces had a birth-rate below 40 per mille, but everywhere, excepting Coorg, this rate exceeded the death-rate. This latter rate was lower than in 1912 in seven of the eleven of the major provinces, except that the United Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and the N. W. Frontier Province, reported enhanced rates. Health in the Central Provinces seemed to be most satisfactory as the death-rate there fell from 42.34 per mille in 1912 to 30.28. Next comes Bombay with a most noteworthy fall from 34.88 per mille in 1912 to 26.63. But a remarkable evidence of a healthy year was given by Madras which had pride of place in this matter with a death-rate of 21.4 per one thousand.

The New Port Trust Regulations.

The new Port Trust Charges and Regulations, which have been lately introduced, taken as a whole, have not apparently been received by Bombay traders with much satisfaction. The Bombay Presidency Traders' Association, in fact, has gone so far as to address a fairly voluminous letter through their Secretary to the Trust, setting forth the difficulties and hardships members of the Association are experiencing as a result of some of the new conditions which have been imposed, and requesting the Trustees of the Port to remove the disabilities complained of. We have examined the list of alleged grievances bearing on wharfage charges, landing dates, demurrage, alteration in time for receiving cash, question of surcharges, and gate accommodation at the Alexandra Dock. The difficulties the Port itself has to contend with in these troublesome times are no doubt considerable, but we hope the Trustees will give the Association's representations favourable consideration, and modify the regulations to meet our trade requirements.

Adulteration of Food.

It is to be hoped that the Government of India really contemplate taking some drastic legislative measures to prevent the growing evil of adulteration of foods and drugs. The time has certainly come in the interests of the public at large to put a stop to these nefarious practices. With the advancement of the knowledge of chemicals this dishonest trade has become a fine art. It is almost impossible in these days to get, except at a high price disproportionate to its intrinsic worth, any genuine article of everyday use. In Bombay adulteration of food goes on unchecked. Every article of food comes in for its proper share. Ghee is publicly mixed with all sorts of noxious fats, which militates both against the religious sentiments of the Hindus as well as the public health. These people, it may be as well to remember, ply their trade on public roads in what are called "ghee factories," where the fat of animals is adulterated with the genuine article. The authorities are either helpless or apathetic, whichever it is, does not matter. Oil, too, meets with the same fate. White oil which is a mineral product and which came in large quantities from Germany until recently, is mixed in large proportions with the local-made article for human consumption. By the mixture of white oil the faked article becomes positively harmful. One could go on enumerating articles after articles which are faked. Only the most drastic legislation can put a stop to this evil. There can be no doubt that the existing powers of the municipal authorities in every part of India are most inadequate to deal with this, and it is imperative that their hands should be strengthened.

Inhuman Treatment of Animals.

In 1911 the Executive Health Officer of the City addressed the Municipal Commissioner among other things, on the condition of the Bandra Slaughter House, with special reference to the treatment of animals in it. In his report he stated that the conditions under which animals are killed called for reform, but that a more urgent matter was the manner in which animals were kept and in which they are killed and inspected. Apparently the sufferings of these wretched creatures have not been appreciably lessened, as is evident from the fact that the Agent of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals successfully prosecuted three cases of cruelty to goats before the First Class Resident Magistrate at Bandra. These animals, destined for slaughter, were brought from Andheri with their feet and heads tied together, in small baskets, each hardly two feet six inches square and one foot high. It is not surprising that they were in such a pitiable condition when taken out of the baskets that two of them actually fainted and the third was in a tottering condition. These cases show that the inhuman manner in which animals for slaughter are treated must often go undetected. And while the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done well to direct its attention to this matter, the attention of the Municipal authorities needs no less to be drawn to the need of taking some stringent steps.

Germans and the Submarine Campaign.

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Herald" has been interviewing a number of German editors on the subject of the submarine campaign of piracy, and the answers which are given in a message from the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" give a significant insight into the state of Germany as well as of the character of the German argument for this barbarous method of warfare. These editors all represent that Great Britain is engaged in an unprecedented seige of a whole nation, and they defend the submarine campaign as an attempt to oblige the British Government to relax its blockade. But when they proceed to enumerate their demands they make it clear that what they want is to prevent Great Britain from arresting the supply of war material. They demand that besides food Britain must let copper, cotton and rubber through. Thus it appears from the declarations that the motive of the submarine campaign is two-fold. Firstly, it is to make life such a nuisance to the United States that her merchants will no longer supply munitions to Great Britain, and, secondly, to frighten the latter from cutting off the supply of munitions to Germany. Why say the editors, stop then? This kind of talk means that there would be no end to the demand of Germany in return for abandoning piracy and as the "Nation" says, it only reveals to the world the danger of making any concession to blackmail.

A Touching War Gift.

"The Statesman" is to be congratulated on the striking success of its fund for the Calcutta War Gift. As was the case with the original fund, so with the second, not merely was the sum asked for oversubscribed before the fund closed, but for more than a week afterwards further subscriptions came in daily. The grand total now accounted for is upwards of Rs. 5,35,000. Our contemporary quotes some striking instances of gifts made by poor people and concludes:

The most touching letter of all, however, is from "A Poor Parsi Couple," of whom the husband writes: "Though I have no means to send you cash, I herewith send you a pearl which you can dispose of and accept the proceeds towards the contribution of the War Gift Fund." Our contributor seems to have made the mistake, by no means common in the East, of undervaluing his gift, for although he estimated its worth at Rs. 40, no difficulty was experienced in disposing of it for Rs. 60 to a celebrated firm of European jewellers,—after the object for which it was intended had been explained to them.

The Jamkhandi State.

The annual Administration Report of the Jamkhandi State for the year 1914-15 has just been issued. The State, which is under the Political Resident, Kolahpur, has a population of a little more than a lakh and a gross revenue exclusive of Inams of about six lakhs of rupees. Owing to a favourable season, land revenue demands were during the year easily paid up and no coercive measures were required. Some progress in introducing British law in the State was made but it is rather melancholy to learn from the Report that the need for the introduction of the Whipping Act was keenly felt to check habitual crime and an Act for the purpose was introduced. This is a retrogade step and it is a matter of painful surprise that an Indian State should be adopting a method of punishment which all civilised States are discarding. The Report is vague as to the municipal activities of the State. Of the six municipalities, that of the capital town alone enjoys the right of election, though a system of quasi-election is allowed to prevail in other cases, the village ryots, through their "panch," [illegible] for selection by the nominating the memb[illegible] chief. The advantage of the system, however, is negatived by the fact that the Mamlatdar is allowed to have a voice in the nomination. Laudable efforts are being made to popularise the introduction of improved implements of agriculture, and to promote small industries. The industry of extracting Karadi oil is, especially, making steady progress. The State maintains one High School, one Anglo-Vernacular School and 75 Vernacular schools. Among the Primary schools there are 50 Marathi, 23 Kanarese, one Urdu with 184 students and one for the depressed classes' children with 61 pupils for which a nice building has been erected. The total expenditure incurred during the year on education amounted to Rs. 41,832. The general economic condition of the people, says the Report was satisfactory.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING FOR WARSAW.

DESPERATE ACTIONS.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN GALLIPOLI

REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

Desperate fighting continues round Warsaw, the Germans advancing at the cost of enormous losses.

It is said that hitherto everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue to harass Turkish coal supplies. They have sunk 210 sailing craft laden with coal and destroyed three yards.

The Duma has adopted a resolution not to conclude peace till victory is complete.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports a successful attack on a network of Turkish trenches in Gallipoli.

A British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a steamer of 3,000 tons. Torpedoes were also fired against lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. Heavy explosions were heard. The railway opposite Constantinople was also bombarded.

The Greek Minister in France says that the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece. Everything points to M. Venizelos forming a new cabinet.

An Amsterdam message reports that heavy fighting has been resumed on the Ypres front.

The new Belgian Grey Book contains the striking revelation that Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations.

The representative of the American Embassy gives a satisfactory account of the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay have accepted the invitation of President Wilson to attend a conference with a view to settling the Mexican troubles.

ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Company's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the Rumanian Government has prohibited the exportation of petroleum to Bulgaria as it has found that it was being re-exported to Turkey.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND WARSAW.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN DARDANELLES.

DESPERATE ACTIONS NEAR WARSAW.

END IN RUSSIAN ADVANTAGE.

STUBBORN FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.

A communiqué reports that hard fighting was general on Sunday.

The Russians east of Poneviesz, which is south-east of Shavli, continued to press the enemy's advance guards, capturing five hundred prisoners and six maxims.

The Germans brought up the main body and a battle ensued in which both sides were attacking.

The enemy on the Nerew front, after several days' stubborn fighting, succeeded in advancing towards the right bank of the Narew and concentrated great forces in the Rozan district, aiming at the branch railway south of Ostrolenka.

The battle here continues.

Very desperate and bloody actions on the Vistula ended in Russian advantage northwest of Blonie and south of Gurakalvaria, both a few miles from Warsaw.

The enemy detachments which crossed the Vistula near Magnucheff, half-way between Warsaw and Ivangorod, were driven back.

The Russians on the left bank, near the crossing over the river at Ivangorod, withdrew, after stubborn fighting, to a stronger position.

A desperate battle continues between the Vistula and Bug, where all enemy attacks have been repulsed.

The Russians on the left of the Bug have occupied, unmolested, a new front north of Cholm.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue to harass Turkish coal supplies. They have sunk two hundred and ten sailing craft laden with coal, and destroyed three yards which constructed such craft.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND WARSAW.

ENEMY PROGRESSING AT COST OF ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.

A communiqué describes the continuance of the desperate fighting round Warsaw, the Germans only progressing at the cost of enormous losses.

The enemy, on the Narew front, delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the River Schkva, where Russian trenches constantly changed hands and bayonets were freely used.

The sanguinary battle north-east of Rozan is still undecided.

The Germans who crossed the Vistula on Sunday after tremendous losses captured a portion of the great forest north of Matzeevitz.

A big battle is now in progress east of Poneviesz, while engagements are more frequent west of Kovno.

The Russians are very active on water.

Seaplanes attacked a gunboat near Windau and forced it to run ashore.

They also put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes, one of which was brought down.

A destroyer has raided the whole of Anatolian coast and destroyed 450 sailing craft and four naval yards.

GERMANS' GRAVE LOSSES.

SUCCESSFUL DISPOSITION OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that civil life in Warsaw continues. The people frequent the cafes and parks but the hotels are empty. Hitherto everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is gradually becoming narrower, but in various fierce battles the Germans are suffering grave losses.

General Hindenburg has again been compelled to reinforce the army on the Narew, where the river Oje, a tributary, is proving a great obstacle to German designs on the railway. Even if the Germans reached the station of Ostrov, on the branch line, the nature of the country beyond is so difficult that they could only entrench and proceed by sapping.

Germans in Russian uniforms attempted a surprise attack on the Vieprz but were annihilated.

ANOTHER REVELATION.

GERMAN INTRIGUE AGAINST BELGIUM.

INFAMOUS PROPOSAL TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Havre says Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations.

This striking revelation is contained in the Belgian official Grey Book published to-day.

A letter from the Belgian ex-Minister in Berlin proves absolutely that Herr von Jagow made this proposal.

NEW SPIRIT OF RUSSIA.

NO PEACE TILL VICTORY IS COMPLETE

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.

The new spirit of Russia is shown in the resolution adopted by the Duma not to conclude peace till victory is complete, recognising that the nearest way to victory is the willing assistance of the whole population, forgetting their political quarrels while the authorities give benevolent attention to the interests of loyal citizens without distinction of race, language or religion, and finally demanding immediate provision of munitions, and that those responsible for criminal omissions pay penalty no matter what their position.

The President of the Duma, in a speech on the resolution, said the war had reunited them all. The sole aim was victory. He sincerely hoped after the war that amicable relations would continue on the basis of the present reciprocal confidence.

JAPAN'S SERVICES.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S APPRECIATION.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.

M. Sazanoff, Foreign Minister, speaking in the Duma, referred warmly to Japan's services in the war. The experiences of the last decade had proved that friendly neighbourliness between Russia and Japan was perfectly possible, and reciprocally advantageous.

He said: "Our relations with Japan should be forerunners of a still closer alliance. Our friendly relations with Japan and China assured that the negotiations between them subsequently to the capture of Kiaochao would in nowise compromise Russian interests and enabled us to follow the negotiations with complete calm even in the most critical stages. Both countries appreciated our attitude highly. These same relations of confidence with China enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement concerning Mongolia."

GERMANY'S APPALLING LOSSES

ROME, Aug. 3.

It is stated from an authoritative German source that the losses of Germany on the eastern front during May and June amounted to 270,000.

GERMANS EXHAUSTING THEMSELVES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle" draws attention to the evidence of the German casualty lists to show that 35 of General Mackensen's best battalions lost in May and June, an average of two-fifths of their strength, and points out that this is an important offset of Germany's gain of territory. Even supposing that the Russian losses were heavier, her reserve of man power is incomparably greater than that of Germany. Germany has fought throughout under the necessity of forcing the race.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says that the enemy troops who crossed the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod were thrown back to the left bank except at one point.

GRAND DUKE'S WARNING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Grand Duke has ordered that property in Warsaw must be destroyed only if it is necessary for military reasons. Specific routes are indicated for the inhabitants voluntarily leaving the city.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

NETWORK OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

RUSHED WITH THE BAYONET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the 2nd instant a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches on the right of the Australian and New Zealand corps.

After a bombardment and explosion of three mines these sections were immediately occupied, and another section rushed with the bayonet.

The Turks did not attempt to deliver a counter-attack.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN SEA OF MARMORA.

STEAMER SUNK AND ARSENAL ATTACKED

LONDON, Aug. 2.

It is officially announced that the Vice-Admiral commanding in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, has torpedoed a steamer of three thousand tons.

Torpedoes were also fired against lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. Heavy explosions were heard.

The submarine also bombarded the railway on the Asiatic coast, opposite Constantinople.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

WELL LOOKED AFTER

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The report of the representative of the American Embassy in Berlin on Indian prisoners of war in the camp at Zossen gives a highly satisfactory account of their condition, health and treatment. Various races occupy separate barracks, and all seemed in good spirits.

NEW REGIMENT OF WELSH GUARDS.

KING PRESENTS COLOURS

LONDON, August 3.

Enthusiastic scenes took place at Buckingham Palace to-day when the King presented Colours to the new regiment of Welsh Guards.

Queens Mary and Alexandra, together with other Royalties and Lord Kitchener, watched the ceremony which was attended by great cheering crowds.

Instead of bands picked vocalists sang Welsh glees.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, Aug. 4.

A communiqué says:—Austrian attempts to recapture Mount Medetta and other positions in Carnia, on Mount Scibusi and on the Carso Plateau have been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Italians on the Carso Plateau continue to make steady progress. They took 345 prisoners on Monday.

ITALIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Turin correspondent states that the Italian plan of campaign over the whole front is strictly co-ordinated. Whether the Tarvis group of fortifications or those of Tolmino and Gorizia fall first, the result will be the same, namely, the collapse of the whole Austrian line of defence from Carnia to the Adriatic.

If Gorizia first succumbs the Austrians will be obliged to wheel round to the east, with the right wing under cover of the Tarvis Forts, to make another stand first on the river Idria, and thereafter on the Save. That would mean the abandonment of the land defence of the entire Istrian Peninsula and reliance on the front between Fiume and Agram for stopping an Italian invasion of the Hungarian plain. If Tarvis falls first the Austrians must retreat to the Drave, to block the road to Vienna and the Austrian Armies on the Isonzo would be compelled to fall back to avoid being surrounded.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

CONTINUAL THUNDER OF GUNS

REPORT FROM AMSTERDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.

Messages from Courtrai state that heavy fighting has been resumed on the Ypres front.

There is a continual thunder of guns and violent detonations of explosions of mines, and a long stream of wounded is arriving at Courtrai.

GRENADE BATTLE IN ARRAS

STRUGGLE IN ARGONNE UNABATED.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The communiqué announces that the grenade battle continues in the Arras region.

The struggle in unabated. The Germans launched several attacks, but were unable to debouch.

The French defeated four violent attacks in the Vosges.

LIVELY BOMB FIGHTING.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The evening communiqué says there has been less artillery activity over the whole front.

Lively bomb fighting has taken place in Western Argonne. The positions are not modified.

STEEL HELMETS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

It is stated in Paris that the British military authorities are borrowing five hundred steel helmets from the French Army for experimental purposes.

M. POINCARE VISITS BELGIAN FRONT.

FRENCH DECORATION FOR KING ALBERT.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

President Poincaré visited the Belgian front to-day and pinned the War Cross on the breast of the King of the Belgians, saying that the Belgian cause was indissolubly allied with that of France.

M. VENIZELOS TO FORM CABINET.

FRANCE'S EXCELLENT POSITION CREATES DEEP IMPRESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Greek Minister in Paris says that the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece.

All talk of further adjournment of Parliament has ceased, and everything points to M. Venizelos forming a new Cabinet.

COAL EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The "London Gazette" announces that exportation of coal is prohibited except to British possessions and protectorates.

COTTON FACTORIES IN GERMANY UNDER STATE CONTROL.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent says that from 2nd August all textile factories in Westphalia are to be worked under state control in order to ensure equal division of the available cotton.

DANISH PRESS ON ONE YEAR'S WAR

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent says the Danish press commenting on the year's war, declares that victory is a matter of endurance. The "Vortland" recalls Herr Von Jagow's statement at the beginning of the war that speed was Germany's greatest asset while the enemy's was endurance. The paper concluded:—"Germany has temporarily gained yet she has lost. The Allies have temporarily lost and yet they have gained."

LORD KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

FIRST VISIT TO THE ARMY

WATCHING A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

Details of the visit paid by Mr Asquith and Lord Kitchener to the front in the first week of July are given by the "Eye Witness" with the British Expeditionary Force, in the following despatch.

As this was Lord Kitchener's first visit to the Army, he naturally spent the greater part of his time in seeing as much as possible of the troops in the field.

Mr. Asquith on a previous visit saw the enemy shelling Ypres. This time the Premier entered the town itself, the party picking a way along the rubbish-strewn streets. The sun came out and lit up the scene of desolation in all its horror.

Luckily the wind was strong, for though it rendered the exploration of the buildings dangerous, owing to the bricks, which were continually dropping from the walls and the tiles which fell from the shaking roofs, and filled the air with dust from the debris, it purged the streets of the sickening smell which still hangs about them on a calm day. It also drove away swarms of flies, leaving Ypres and its Cloth Hall still grand in its desolation, and a monument of German Kultur.

The party was able to watch some of our guns, which were actually engaged in repelling a German counter-attack being made that afternoon to the north of the town.

In the course of the fighting north of Ypres last Tuesday, in which we were successful, an immense number of hand grenades were thrown, and our casualties, which had not been heavy in the original assault, were considerably increased; but the bulk of the wounded men were not seriously hurt, and all the troops engaged were in the best of spirits.

The prisoners taken during the day included several Prussians, though the regiment to which they belonged, the 215th, is a Hanoverian unit.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S TOUR.

Prince Arthur of Connaught recently made a tour of the Headquarters of the different French armies in the field in order to present decorations conferred by the King upon officers and men of our gallant Ally.

An interesting ceremony took place at the British General Headquarters on July 5, when those members of the French Army attached to our force received their decorations. The Prince pinned the decoration on the breast of each officer, non-commissioned officer and man, shook him by the hand and spoke a few words of congratulation. The ceremony was completed by the royal salute, the band playing the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem as the Prince drove off.

GERMAN CRAFTINESS.

It is the custom for certain reasons for officers of the Flying Corps on aerial reconnaissance to send back messages by means of light signals. The Germans, in order to stop this, if they see a British machine hovering overhead using daylight flares, at once open fire on areas or targets in our lines, which have already been carefully registered. The object is to make those in charge of our anti-aircraft armaments imagine that the aeroplane is a hostile machine, and to shell it.

Another trick of the Germans which is not treacherous but merely a crafty effort to take advantage of the British weakness for collecting souvenirs was recently reported. It consists of leaving about the trenches new and attractively bright helmets, containing bombs, which explode when the helmets are picked up.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. Elliot, Liverpools.

Captain G. B. Friend, East Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant E. B. Pollard, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant T. H. Mason, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Essex.

Captain D. Freeman, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant G. J. Dewhurst, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant F. D. Elkington, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant C. M. Kay, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant B. Keable, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant E. Meyer, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. Nevill, East Lanes.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Pearson, South Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant C. Thatcher, Somersets.

Official and Personal

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and left the same afternoon for Poona.

Mr. Howlett, Imperial Agricultural Department, has six months' leave.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 5.)

throughout the Empire, i.e., throughout the world. The Resolution would be echoed in all the countries of the Allies. That great Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius has recorded what he felt in one of his difficult campaigns. He states that great difficulties and troubles should not be accounted for as a misfortune. When they are overcome, they would seem to be really fortunes. They felt no doubt that it would prove so in the present case. When the struggle was over they would find that all classes of people, all castes and nationalities had been bound together into one larger whole, more united and friendly than ever."

The Resolution was accepted by all present holding up their hands. The band then struck "God save the King," the last post was then sounded in memory of those fallen in war and then the gathering dispersed.

Intercessory prayers are being held under orders of the Mysore Government in all the temples and mosques in the province. The local Mahomedans to-day are offering prayers for the success of the Allies.

POONA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Almost all the important Hindu temples and the Musalman mosques held their prayers for the success of the Allies, to-day, being the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain.

The local Prarthana Samaj arranged a divine service which was conducted by Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. Mr. Hari Narayan Apte had organised a *harikirtan* in Anandashram and there were many more gentlemen who worked whole heartedly in arranging for similar religious demonstrations.

The Deccan Sabha at a special meeting passed a Resolution expressing loyalty to the British Crown and praying for the success of the British arms.

To the students of the Fergusson College the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye delivered an interesting address on the subject of the war.

Prof. Kale lectured before the students of the New English School and explained to them the advantages derived from the British connection.

Many other private educational Institutions, after impressing on their pupils the significance of the occasion, offered prayers for the success of the Allies.

The Jains held a meeting presided over by their high priest and about a thousand attended.

The Bench and Bar arranged a Hari Kirtan where Judge and Barristers and Pleaders mustered strong and offered prayers for the success of the British arms and those of the Allies.

THANA.

An intercessory service (Mass) was held at Thana Church, at which the Very Rev. Father Henriques, Vara of Thana District, officiated. After the Mass, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the Litany of Saints was sung, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The service was concluded by singing of the national anthem: "God Save the King."

A special Intercession Prayer of the Bene-Israel congregation for the success of British Arms was offered at the Shar-Hashamaim Synagogue, Thana, when a large number of the congregants were present. After the opening of the Hekhal, special blessings to his Majesty King George V, Queen Mary and Prince of Wales were given whilst the congregation was standing. Mr. Solomon Joseph, the President, gave a small summary of the causes of the present war and explained how the British Empire is fighting in a just and righteous war and exported them to do their duty towards the King.

Reports of similar meetings have been received from Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bagalkot, Ratlam, Baroda, Pandharpur, Surat, Radhanpur, Dhulia, Sangli, Jalgaon, Devgad Baria, Bhavnagar, Sunthampur, Dahivadi, Satara, Erandole, Devlali, Ichalkaranji, Sholapur, Hubli, Chiplun, Dhulia, Belgaum, Akalkot, Dharangadra, Ahmednagar, Balasinor, Mahad, Benares, Dehra Dun, Tundla, Cawnpore, Muzzafargar, Moradabad and Allahabad.

SUGGESTED "DAY O PRAYER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Anniversary of the Declaration of War by Great Britain against Germany has dawned to-day, and, but for a few announcements in some of the daily papers, it does not appear that a much organised effort has been made to hold and regard this day as one of "Intercession," and "Prayer for Victory, and the Success of the Allied Arms." All the Banks, Commercial and Business Offices, shops and other trading concerns have been kept open and going as usual. How can the people, be they of any community or religion, give their thoughts to devotion and lift up their voices in intercession when they have to go through their daily avocations and toil in the ordinary way? Some special and organised method should be adopted. One particular day should be set aside and the fact should be well noised abroad and made known to everyone. There should be a cessation of work and pleasure for a space of 24 hours. The public will then regard that day as one sacred, and for a particular purpose. Nobody will then be either eager or ready to profane the day nor the intention, and everyone will at least at some time of the day think of prayer and will probably utter one.

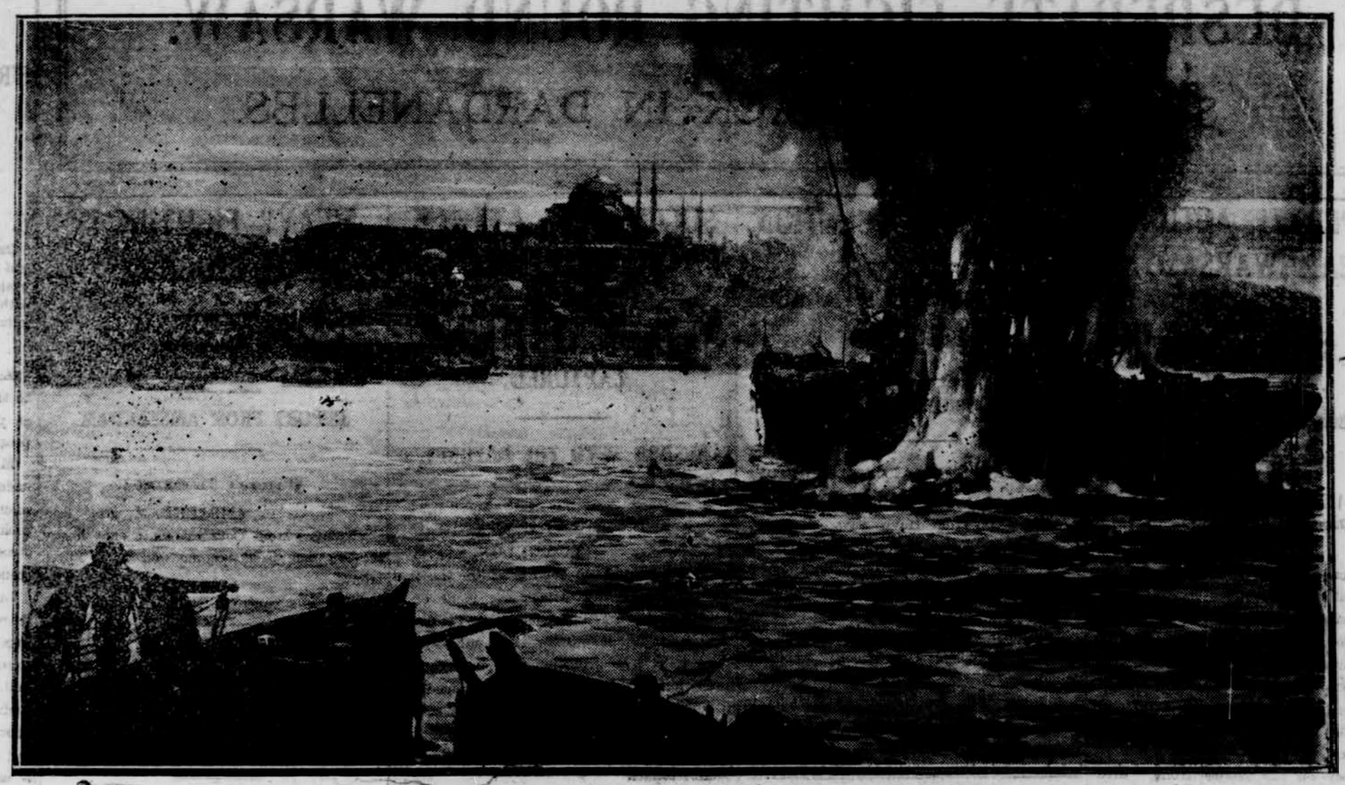
As the arrangements are at present carried out individuals can neither find the time nor have they the inclination for devotion when the entire City is busy after its usual occupations, callings, pleasures, etc. Such results for a laudable and greatly beneficial object turn the whole thing into a farce and mockery.

Cannot the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the other heads of the various religions meet together, discuss this matter thoroughly, and arrange the "Day of Prayer" in a proper and systematic way, so that there should be no failure in a given purpose and for a special object, in this City at least. The Government, the Chamber of Commerce and the Press will surely help in this matter, and the "Day of Prayer" will be a general one during which the whole sensible and sane population of Bombay may take part.—Yours, etc.

VALERIUS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

THE GREAT EXPLOIT OF THE E 11.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Hit by a "tin fish" fired by the E 11. The Turkish transport Stamboul sunk by the British Submarine E 11 while operating in the Sea of Marmora.

FURUKKABAD MURDER CASE.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE ON APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, August 4.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Banerji and Rafique decided an appeal preferred by one Rastum who was charged with murder and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Furukkhabad. The murder is alleged to have taken place on December 3, 1908, and since then it was said the accused was absconding. Evidence consisted of depositions of five witnesses four of whom were dead.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

THE PRESS ACT.

ALLAHABAD PAPER ORDERED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, August 4.

The "Abhyudaya," a local Hindi weekly, started by the Hon. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya in 1907 and edited by Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, has been called upon to furnish a security of Rs. 2,500 under the Press Act.

FLOODS IN TRAVANCORE.

ACUTE DISTRESS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, August 4.

The latest advices regarding the floods in central and north Travancore show acute distress, the floods having almost completely destroyed the paddy crops. Thefts are also reported to be increasing and a number of Talooks are yet reported to be under water.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, August 4.

A full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir John Wallis, Mr. Justice Sadaswa Iyer and Mr. Justice Srinnivasa Iyengar, disposed of a question whether a suit brought by a tenant of *Ryotwari* landowner or of any subtenant of such, for damages for illegal restraint of moveable property, mowing crops of produce of land, or trees in the defaulter's holding solely, is cognizable by a Revenue Court. Their Lordships decided that only Revenue courts had the jurisdiction to try them.

Reverend Ralph E. Smith, Canadian Baptist Missionary at Cocanada and editor of "The Kavi" has applied for permission to go to the front.

THE RAILWAY BOARD AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a good deal of correspondence of late on the relations between the Railway Board and the travelling public, particularly the Indian public travelling third class. I am not concerned to defend the Board, but having journeyed all over India regularly for 20 years, as well as in America with its much vaunted facilities, I would ask whether travellers in the higher classes of accommodation get as good value for their money? From Bombay to Peshawar the 1st class fare is Rs. 112 while the 3rd class is Rs. 18, a ratio of over 6 to 1. For the difference we get more room to stretch ourselves, though much of it is taken up by trunks which should be in the luggage van; we get a fair and better light; occasionally even a bath of questionable cleanliness, in a bath room of unquestionable dirt. Of course there are lines and lines; the Northern main lines are at least 10 years ahead of those in the South.

It would be invidious to single out particular instances, but in the matter of refreshment rooms and even dining cars the fare is often unworthy of a 2nd class dak bungalow, especially *en route* for the southern Presidency. It is small wonder that some lines insist on tickets for meals being purchased beforehand; an insurance against ptomaine poisoning should properly be included also. The victim seldom troubles to complain, as he trusts he will not be on the same route again, and he is accustomed, (as with the Post Office) to hear that "the official has been suitably dealt with."

Overcrowding is another matter about which there are complaints. The capacity of a train is limited, and if there happens to be a rush of traffic the alternatives are overcrowding or staying behind. On one occasion I recollect being one of the twenty persons in a first-class compartment, on a 14-hour night journey; and though we were all the reverse of comfortable we thought this preferable to being left behind, as were several hundred others. The fault lay with an eclipse of the sun, which had brought us all together, and not with the railway administration; and some similar *tamasha* is generally responsible for the overcrowding of Indians.

Waiting rooms are another difficult problem, but any regular traveller will bear me out in saying that the first-class waiting rooms are in general far from being comfortable or even sanitary; in proportion to the fares paid they should be six times as well equipped, but are they?

That the Indian is occasionally swindled over his ticket, by outside sharpers, is omitted; but are we well served? Go to any large terminus and ask for a return and a servant's ticket to another large terminus; it requires not less than ten, often nearer twenty minutes for the clerk to work out the addition sum and deliver the goods; if you are behind a few other people it may take half an hour before your turn comes. In the matter of booking luggage it is a good deal worse.

At the back of all these troubles is perhaps the fact that when the railway official travels it is known in advance that he is coming; he seldom takes his own ticket or looks his own luggage; he generally travels in his own saloon, which is kept in perfect order; he sleeps in his saloon in a siding when lesser folk are sweltering in an unventilated waiting room, used as a public rest house; and finally he has his own kitchen attached. Nevertheless, when all is said, travelling in India is not as bad as some people would paint it, and is far less trying (except as to climate, which even the Railway Board cannot change) than the similar penance in most other countries.—Yours, etc.,

VIATOR.

Aug. 2.

The representation of the European Association on the subject of the internment of alien enemies is under consideration but nothing more can be said on the subject except what the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons some days ago.

THE END OF PARTY POLITICS?

THE STRAIN OF NATIONAL PERIL

In the "Nineteenth Century" W. S. Lilly submits the arguments which tend to show that "The Party System Breaks Down" under the strain of national peril. Of the origins and nature of parties the writer says:—

Prescription has been called by Burke a blind form of reason. Precedents have principles for their original foundation. Even shibboleths may be the offspring, legitimate or illegitimate, of syllogisms. And on prescription, precedents and shibboleths political parties largely depend. They represent, moreover, a tendency of human nature which always has been potent and always will be. Sir Henry Maine speaks of them as being "probably far more a survival of the primitive combativeness of mankind than of conscious intellectual differences between man and man." Unquestionably, man is a combative animal. The disposition to take a side may be seen in every schoolboy, nay, in every nursery. It is the same disposition which in maturer life displays itself in the form of party. And when a party has once been brought into existence, the next thing is to find a name for it. "I reckon," says Swift, in the "Examiner," "that these sorts of conceited appellations are usually invented by the vulgar, who, not troubling themselves to examine thoroughly the merits of a cause, are consequently the most violent partisans of what they espouse: and in their quarrels usually proceed to their beloved argument of calling names, until they light upon one which is sure to stick: and in time each party grows proud of that appellation which their adversaries, at first, intended for a reproach. Of this kind were the Prasini and Veneti, the Guelps and Gibelines, Huguenots and Papists, Roundheads and Cavaliers, with many others of ancient and modern date."

The evil lies in the attempt to utilise these forces of prejudice and passion as an instrument of government, and Bishop Creighton would have been justified if he had said that sensible men are disgusted with the antics of party government. The writer quotes the arguments used in extenuation of the old system, and comments on the present situation:—

We are endeavouring to substitute a national Government for a party Government, to fill up the great offices of the State with men possessing special qualifications for them to apply business principles to the great business of the War. This is well, unquestionably well. There can be no doubt that until now Mr. Asquith's Government has ever had an eye upon the ballot boxes of a General Election. It is as difficult for veteran party politicians to put aside that habit as it is for the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots. But a Cabinet where the chief occupants of both the front benches sit side by side will speak with national authority for national ends. As to the choice of men and the allotment of offices, I have but one word to say. The late Queen, at a critical period of the Boer War, is reported to have repeated again and again in her anxiety, "I must have Kitchener." Such, unquestionably, is now the well-nigh universal feeling of the nation, which rightly regards him as "our chief of men," and is as unmoved, as he himself doubtless is, by "the explosion of the doggeries" against him. With our armies under such direction we may await the issue in quietness and confidence; strong in the justice of our cause we may humbly hope that the Supreme Moral Governor of the Universe will give us "victory in the battle," but on one condition only. What that condition is I find well indicated in words which Carlyle has used as the epigraph to his "*Latter-Day Pamphlets*: "Then,' said his Lordship, 'Well, God mead all!'—'Nay, by God, Donald, we must help Him to mend it!' said the other."

TRIBUTES TO GENERAL BOTHA.

ELOQUENT REFERENCES IN PARLIAMNET.

An eloquent tribute was paid to General Botha, the South African Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces, by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on July 13, when he moved the following resolution:—

That this House desires to record its grateful appreciation of the distinguished skill and ability with which General the Right Hon. Louis Botha planned and conducted the recent military operations in South-West Africa and of the eminent services rendered by him, by General Smuts, and by the officers and the forces of the Union of South Africa under their command.

After referring to the brilliant operations of General Botha's force in some detail, and to the fact that German dominion in South-West Africa had ceased to exist, Mr. Asquith said the Imperial Government had co-operated in every possible way with the Union Government by the convoy of troops, of provisions, of rifles, guns and ammunition.

CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

"It must be remembered that the theatre of these operations was vast in extent and singularly unsuited to military movements. The striking success of our arms at, I am happy to say, a comparatively small cost in casualties, was due to two main causes: the admirable strategy of General Botha—(cheers)—which secured the concerted co-operation at enormous distances of various forces; and perhaps most of all the combined mobility, endurance, and valour of the Union troops, which made effective resistance at any point impossible."

Mr. Asquith asked the House to testify its admiration and gratitude to the illustrious General, who was also Prime Minister of the Union, and who had rendered inestimable service to the Empire which he entered by adoption, and of which he has become one of the most honoured and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much-enduring troops, whether burgher or British, who fought like brethren side by side in the cause which is equally dear to all of us, the broadening of the bounds of human liberty.

THE PART OF THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. Bonar Law, supporting the motion, said:—

"The part taken by the Overseas Dominions in this war has come, not to us, but to our enemies, as the greatest of surprises. They said, and, I think, believed that the outbreak of war would be the signal for the beginning of the dissolution of the British Empire. They have been mistaken.

"We had no power to compel one of our dominions to give the smallest help, yet from every part of the Empire armies have come which in any other war would have been regarded as great armies.

"The Germans did not understand, but General Botha has enabled them to understand now, that a brave foe who had pledged his word would keep that word. To-day the whole Empire regards General Botha as a man whom it delights to honour, and no resolution ever submitted to the House has received greater support."

The motion was carried with cheers.

A SPECIAL BADGE FOR WOUNDED IN WAR

It is being proposed in France that a special badge should be officially adopted for all those who have been permanently injured or mutilated by the war. A grenade embroidered on an armband is one suggestion made in the Paris Press, an enamelled disc for the button-hole is another. As is pointed out many of the men who have lost an arm or a leg as the result of wounds have by now been discharged from the army, and they have nothing to show in their civilian dress that their mutilation is due to the war and not to an ordinary street accident.

GALLANTRY IN THE DARDANELLES.

STORMING THE "HARICOT.

YOUNG FRENCH TROOPS' SPIRITED DASH.

The following French official account of the taking of the "Haricot" stronghold, dominating the Kereves-Dere ravine in Gallipoli, shows that the young 1915 troops displayed fine dash when called upon to storm the position after a fifteen days' bombardment.

After the fighting on June 4 and 5, hostilities in the Gallipoli Peninsula were confined for two weeks to detail actions. The Turks remained on the defensive, while the Allies were preparing for another attack.

On June 21, during the daytime, the French Expeditionary Force attacked and carried the two front lines of trenches facing their position. The principal objective was the position known as the "Haricot," round which fighting had been going on for six weeks. During all this time the Turks had adopted all possible means for strengthening this position, and had made it into a regular network of trenches and connections, with several rows of accessory defences in front. They had made heavy sacrifices to hold the position and had hitherto succeeded in their object.

This position, for which there had been such fierce fighting, was important because, on the south side, it commanded the head of the Kereves-Dere ravine and, on the north, enfiladed the ground in front of the Allies' line of front.

Fifteen days of minute reconnoitring, and a methodical bombardment, to damage the defences and especially the parapet of the front trenches, were found necessary.

On June 20, the attack was decided upon for the following day. The weather was favourable, there being neither wind nor dust. When the signal was given, our infantry issued from the trenches along all that part of our line that crosses the plateau to the west of Kereves-Dere. On our left, the first rush took the . . . infantry regiment into the enemy's front line. The colonel in command of the attack was placed hors de combat at this moment, while encouraging his men with voice and gesture, but, less than an hour afterwards, the second line was in our hands. It was held all day, although the enemy several times returned to the attack and shelled the trenches very heavily.

ENEMY'S WHOLE REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

On the right we experienced more difficulty. Throughout the day attacks and counter-attacks went on without any decisive result. At three o'clock in the afternoon the general in command called in the services of an African marching regiment to finish off the affair. The artillery carried out another preparatory bombardment. Two battalions, one of Zouaves and the other belonging to the Foreign Legion, were formed up in front of the position for which we were fighting.

At nightfall, the lieutenant-colonel directing the attack jumped on to the parapet and gave the word of command, "Forward!" The whole line rushed forward and in ten minutes the trenches were taken. The fleeing Turks were decimated by our fire as they ran.

At three o'clock in the morning of June 22, the Turks in great force made a furious counter-attack on the trenches taken by the African regiment. For a moment the situation was critical, but at length the Ottoman battalions turned and fled, shattered by our rifle and machine-gun fire and our barriers of exploding shells. This last attack cost the enemy an entire regiment.

The results of the engagement on June 21 are most satisfactory. They not only gave us a marked material advantage in the key to the Kereves-Dere ravine, but they showed, still more clearly than before, the excellent moral of our troops. The young men of the 1915 class, and seasoned soldiers who had returned to the front after being wounded, tried to outdo one another in dash, and advanced to the attack as if they were out for a day's enjoyment.

BULLET THROUGH HAT

MARRIAGE STOPS GIRL GIVING EVIDENCE

There was a happy ending to a charge of attempted murder, heard at Chester Assizes. Charles Cartwright, twenty-one, was alleged to have shot at his sweetheart, Dora Gahan, the bullet passing through her hat. Since the case was before the magistrates he had married Miss Gahan, who now declined to say anything. The judge ruled that she could not be compelled to give evidence against her husband.

Asked why he wrote a letter saying they would die in each other's arms, Cartwright replied that he was distracted at the time.

The judge said Cartwright and his wife were a couple of young fools. Cartwright would be bound over for twelve months.

A case of rioting was disposed of on Saturday last in Tinnevally in which ten shepherds who had been convicted by the second class Magistrate, had appealed. The facts are that in one Christain marriage procession the marriage party had to cut off some festoons hung across the public road in front of the shepherds' diety as they obstructed the procession. This resulted in a fight when the Christains were severly handled. The convicting Magistrate inflicted light punishment as the act was done on provocation and the conviction was upheld.

ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For sometime past I have been devoting a little of my spare time to the question of Missionary Work in India, and since you have so kindly thrown open columns of your valued journal for the discussion of the above matter, I hope you will be pleased to publish the following typical cases of my study on the question with a view that it might give an idea to your readers of the height and depth of the "Ecclesiastical Scandal" in India.

A Christian gentleman, who has seen nearly three score and ten summers, in the course of his conversation, it is alleged, used some words which gave offence to the wife of a Missionary of Surat. The lady in question reported the matter to her husband and he lost no time in holding a court martial presided over by himself,—forgetting that as an agrieved person he can take no active part,—and assisted by two Indians who were his subordinates, and at the same time witnesses-in-chief on behalf of the lady or her husband, the president of the court of inquiry. The accused old gentleman, was summoned to be present, but he treated the whole procedure with contempt on the ground, (a) that the court of inquiry was not a properly constituted one, inasmuch as the relation of the presiding judge to the lady as well as the fact that the two assessors were his paid servants prompted him to believe that he would not get fair justice at their hands, and (b) that he never used any insulting expression nor meant any, but if the lady was grieved by any of his expression he was prepared to apologise her personally.

This, of course, did not deter the said missionary from holding the inquiry. The two assessors gave evidence and also tried the case and it was uninimously resolved that the accused be stopped from taking Holy Communion,—in other words, be excommunicated. Strange to say this so-called sentence of the court was confirmed by the Presbytery composed of all Irishmen. Further comment is unnecessary. The sentence of the said court still holds good and is in full force. The old gentleman does not seem to take notice of this as he treats the whole procedure with the contempt it deserves.

I shall give you another example. A short-hand typist of a Methodist Missionary of Baoda was asked to form an alliance for his sister with a protege of his master-missionary, which the girl (sister) refused to do, with the result that he was dismissed without payment, which he got from a court of law by suing the Missionary after the protracted hearing which necessarily a civil suit involves.

I wonder if the Christian community of India, both European and Indian, will ever awake from its lethargy and form an association or congress on the line of Indian National Congress and fight for its rights, justice and equity, and thus save themselves from Ecclesiastical enormities.—Your, etc.,

J. MACKWAN,

22, Frere Road, Fort,

Bombay, August 2.

THE CLERGY AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 30th ultimo "Another Churchman" has expressed himself very significantly on local Church affairs, but I do not think any result can be expected, inasmuch as it has been officially stated that the Government is not possessed of any jurisdiction over the Bishops, personal or ecclesiastical, which is a state of things that brings the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of Bombay, officered by an Ecclesiastical Secretary, into a distinctly sinecurial position. And yet the Church of England is "the Church established by Law," a status that postulates organisation and administration as the principles that govern its existence; when to those fundamentals is added the fact that its "established" character is regulated by an "Act of Uniformity," the Governmental declaration of non-jurisdiction proclaims all too pointedly and practically that its law-established character is a myth and that the Act of Uniformity has, by a process of violation of its provisions become a dead letter. It follows as a consequence that the Bishop of Bombay is either free of the Law or is an ecclesiastical outlaw, who is, for all practical purposes, a Law unto himself and an *imperium in imperio* or veritable autocrat in even his more extended, or far-reaching capacity as a Prelate of the State Church. This is a status that is flagrantly in conflict with the essentially Protestant doctrines that govern the Church, the chief of which is the renunciation of the Papal Supremacy and the denunciation of which may be taken to be the *fons et origo* of the Church of the Reformation and its Protestant character. Dr. Palmer has accordingly become the Pope of his See; and it is not, therefore, surprising that his ambition should have led him into the creation of a Vatican under the pseudonym Synod, which is a creation by which he has aggrandised himself and at the same time sought to give his pronouncements an *ex cathedra* significance. I do not think I have exaggerated the situation as above represented; and I believe that ther are many like myself who, glorying in the "by law established" status of the Church of England, will endorse my summing up of the direction of Church affairs in this See and who feel, as I do, that the inactivity of the local Government should be made the subject of a special representation to his Majesty the King, whose regal supremacy is impugned and assailed by the Bishop under the bureaucratic influences that dominate the Government of Bombay. I do not wish to be identified as one who is opposed to the bureaucratic Government generally. I am free to confess that the peculiarly different conditions of the Indian Empire, compared with other countries, have much in them to render it desirable that such should, under given circumstances, prevail and supplant or supervene our co-ordinate principles. But in the matter of the State Religion I contend that the people should be protected by the Law and Regulations of the Realm against innovations that flout from the personal idiosyncracies,—and even eccentricities,—of individuals who abuse their provinces, as well as the dignity of the offices they hold. If such persons feel that the Laws of the Church conflict with what they are pleased to call their consciences, they would do honour to their consciences by releasing themselves from obligations which they incurred when they entered upon the ministerial offices of the Church, for the discharge of the obligations, or duties of what offices they receive very high emoluments. If they resign and start new sects, based on the dictates of their own consciences, they would honour themselves and the Church would have much to congratulate itself upon, but, under existing circumstances, such persons have become remarkable exemplars of the "Barren Fig Tree" that drew forth on itself a Divine curse,—the only curse uttered by the Great Master. Strong, but true! I have more to say, but "sufficient unto the day, etc."—Yours, etc.,

CHURCHMAN.

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS IN INDIA.

A SUGGESTIVE REPORT TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

For some time past the Government of India have been considering the question of public prosecutions in India generally and Bengal in particular. Last year a well-known officer of the Government of India while on leave at Home was invited to study the method which obtains in London and elsewhere and he went into the whole subject with Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions at Home. On his return to India he submitted a very suggestive report to the Government of India which is now under consideration. The Government of India will consult the Bengal Government on certain difinite proposals which they have in view and which when definitely settled will require the sanction of the Secretary of State; meanwhile the statement regarding the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecution in Bengal may be regarded as premature and incorrect.

STONE FOR THE HARDINGE BRIDGE

A LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

At the High Court to-day, Justices D. Chatterjee and Beachcroft delivered judgment in the two appeals which arose out of the acquisition of land by Government. During the construction of the Hardinge Bridge over the Ganges at Sara, the Government acquired the Belpahar store quarry in Rajmahal sub-division for supplying stone for the Hardinge Bridge. Nawab Mazaffar Ali Khan of Murshidabad was the landlord and Mr. W. Atkinson was the lessee under the Nawab. The Nawab claimed one lakh and fifty thousand rupees and Mr. Atkinson claimed thirty-one lakhs, which was reduced to seven lakhs of rupees. The Land Acquisition Collector awarded Rs. 3,000 as compensation.

The matter came on appeal before the 4th District Judge of Murshidabad, who allowed compensation to the extent of Rs. 3,125. Mr. Atkinson had to pay to the Government Rs. 3,700 as costs incurred in the lower Court. Against the judgment of the District Judge the present appeals were preferred to the High Court.

Their Lordships delivered separate judgments. Justice Chatterjee held that if the Government considered the quarry to be worthless, the quarry could have been abandoned before the possession was taken and held that the quarry was worth Rs. 8,734 and his Lordship was of opinion that the claimants ought to get that amount.

Justice Beachcroft held that the evidence proved the quarry to be worthless and the valuation arrived by the lower Court was more than the actual value. His Lordship observed that the claim of Mr. Atkinson of thirty-one lakhs was a preposterous one. He held Mr. Atkinson's appeal ought to be dismissed with costs and the Nawab's appeal should be dismissed without costs.

EXTENSION OF BARODA CITY.

DEWAN'S PROPOSALS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARODA, Aug. 4.

A meeting of the Board of City Improvement Trust was specially called by the Dewan in his office on Monday. After a good deal of discussions and suggestions about reducing the congestion of the city, the Dewan made suggestions to extend the city and remove the present congestion on the lines of the Bangalore city. Thereupon, it was resolved that two plots may be removed and new plots may be alloted, where suitable houses may be erected on approved models. For this purpose officers desirous of building houses will be advanced loans to the value of their six months' pay, recoverable in three years.

BARODA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARODA, Aug. 4.

A Social Service League has been started here by a few leading citizens of Baroda. The League has undertaken to feed the school boys during the recess hour in the school. His Highness has long thought to put this scheme in force. The feeding commenced regularly from the 2nd instant.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 3rd August, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Princes, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

THE BRAIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Both literally and figuratively the Grand Duke Nicholas stands head and shoulders above all the other leaders in the great World War, for the Russian Generalissimo, whose handling of millions on a thousand-mile front has won the admiration of the world, is a giant in stature, his six feet eight inches being accentuated by his spare and wiry frame, without an ounce of superfluous flesh. The Grand Duke, who is a cousin of the Emperor, is fifty-nine years of age, and is unmarried, soldiering having absorbed all his energies since he served in the war against Turkey in 1878, when he won the St. George's Cross for valour in the field. Mr. Charlton's portrait of his Imperial Highness forms part of the exhibition of naval and military pictures at the Guildhall. It has already been sold, and the proceeds will be divided between the Russian and Serbian Red Cross Societies.

ADMISSIONS TO THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN FIELD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A Gazette of India extraordinary has been issued notifying five admissions to the Order of British India 1st class, and 48 in the 2nd class, for distinguished service in field. Among the Imperial Service Troops, Major General Natha Singh, Jhiud Infantry, and Major Ganesh Lal, Bharatpur Infantry have been appointed to 1st class and Lt.-Col. Haidar Ali Khan, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, and Major Gandharh Singh 3rd Kashmir rifles, to 2nd class.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT TO 21 SEPOYS.

No less than twenty-one sepoys are awarded the Indian Order of Merit for services in Mesopotamia, details of which are gazetted.

A number of soldiers are given Distinguished Service Medals. Among so many brilliant records the following is a typical example of gallantry.

Lance Naik Allahadad, Driver Rhoda, Driver Suchet, Driver Kwaja and Lance Naik Sher Baz, 21st Mule Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Barjisiyah on the 14th April 1915. The 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, being in want of ammunition the General Officer Commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade sent up 16 mules with ammunition boxes. The gallant behaviour of the drivers of these mules has been brought to notice by the Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, and the Officer Commanding the 24th Punjabis, the latter describing them as heroes. Nine mules were killed. Lance Naik Allahadad, was killed and three drivers wounded, only one escaping unhurt. The greater part of the ammunition reached the firing line, the drivers showing the greatest courage. One driver was seen holding on to his mules, some of which were wounded, although wounded himself and under very heavy fire. The widow (if any) of Lance Naik Allahadad is admitted to the pension of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

THREE GERMANS COURT-MARTIALLED

TUNNEL FOR ESCAPE.

Three Germans who made an under-ground tunnel to escape from Leigh internment camp, Lancashire, have been sentenced to three months' hard labour by court-martial. They have been removed to Woking Prison, Surrey.

The attempted escape, which ended fatally a few weeks ago of a German soldier led to an investigation of the premises by the authorities. They found evidence of a well-conceived plan to escape.

The prisoners had attempted to make an underground passage. They concealed the stones they took up under blankets. Carrying the soil in their pockets outside, they threw it away in the field forming part of the compound. In the daytime they put a blanket over the hole and a table over that. They had not much further to go when they were discovered.

SIRDAR MIR AHMED ALLY KHAN

REWARD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to enter the name of Sirdar Mir Ahmed Ally Khan in the list of 1st class sirdars of the Deccan. Sirdar Mir Ahmed Ally Khan is the eldest son of the late Nawab Ally Merdan Khan 1st Class Sirdar in the Deccan of Poona and belongs to the well-known and ancient family of Ibrahim Ally Khan who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Peshwas army.

His great-grand-father and father rendered most conspicuous services to the British Government on various occasions in the conquest of Deccan and in the Great Mutiny of 1857 and received political pensions and certificates in open Darbar when her Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India.

Sirdar Mir Ahmed Ally Khan himself has served the Government faithfully for the last 25 years in the Police Department and was raised to the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Disinterested" has really done a service to the shareholders of the above Company by opening the subject at the right time. When rival Companies with comparatively less capital, after paying a large sum of money as rents etc., declare a dividend of 10 and 12 per cent., it is time that the above Company, which has not to pay a single pie in the way of rent, as it owns a magnificent building of its own should pay, if not more, at least an equal amount of dividend to its shareholders. This becomes still more incumbent when it is viewed from the fact that, only a few months back the retiring Master of the Trades Association had put in plain language that owing to war, troops and officers had to pass through Bombay and that all along they had a busy time and commanded an all round good sale. In view of this fact it is but natural that the shareholders should expect a bumper dividend this year. But how far this expectation is realised remains to be seen.

In the meantime allow me to add a query or two to those you have already published.

Will the Directors and Auditors guarantee that there has not been a single case of window dressing in the accounts? For example, fines and proportion of deferred pay collected from the staff is not credited to wipe off bad debts, instead of keeping these accounts quite separate. And that amount received from A is not credited to the debts due by B while writing off A's account as irrecoverable. Also what is the ratio of stock in hand shown in the Balance Sheet to that of 1913-14? How long the Directors propose keeping the post of Manager vacant? Was it not to the interest of the shareholders that they could have engaged at the same pay they are paying to the present incumbent a Manager with Home and Continental experience.

If the shareholders want to see the prosperity of the Company they will not have it unless they work for it, and as they hope to meet together in the annual meeting, I hope they will embrace the opportunity, and not let it slip,—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

BOMBAY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association was held on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Sir Stanley Batchelor was in the chair. The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Gray, in her report said that since the fourth annual general meeting five ordinary meetings of the Branch had been held and there was no doubt that a litle group of lovers of the classics greatly valued the Association and that a much larger group, who were unable or unwilling to give it any active support, still liked it to exist; but the Society rather lacked members sufficiently leisured to write papers. Referring to various losses which the Society had sustained Mrs. Gray said that Father Ailinger had temporarily resigned the secretaryship owing to much pressure of other work. To quote Socrates, the gods had granted him to the Society "as a sort of gadfly to go about all "day long in all places to fasten upon us "rousing and persuading and repreaching that "noble but somewhat tardy steed"—the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association.

The following office bearers were elected for the coming year:—President: The Bishop of Bombay. Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Mr. Carmichael, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton, Mr. A. L. Coverton, and Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., Hon. Secretary Mrs. R. M. Gray, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Committee: Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Mr. J. Crerar, Mr. N. P. Pavri, the Rev. R. MacOmish, Mr. A. X. Soarez, Mr. R. Marrs, and Mr. A. V. Hampton.

A paper was subsequently read by the Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., on "The Jesuit Teacher of the Classics." The lecturer began by giving a brief history of the origin of the Jesuit system elaborated in the ratio studiorum. He showed that it was in effect not a new system, nor any attempt at a new system, but a careful analysis of the methods of the Renaissance period, a correlation of past ideas and principles by expert teachers with a view to uniformity and further progress. This was made both necessary and possible by the spread of the Society of Jesus over Europe.

Next, passing briefly over such parts of the ratio studiorum as time and the development of school curricula have now made virtually obsolete, the lecturer confined himself to the Jesuit method of teaching alone. This he summarised under five heads:—Prelection, Repetition, Composition, Competition, and Academy. In the first he explained that the Jesuit system required the professor to be to the pupil grammar, dictionary, commentary, and everything beside, first from the nature of the times, such books being very rare, and secondly because the Jesuits have always acted on the principle that language should be taught by be ear. For the same reason they made use of various kinds of oral repetition; the methods of these were described. Several of the many ways of teaching Composition were then considered, the lecturer giving his reasons for thinking that in this matter at least modern education has decidedly not improved upon the past. No doubt modern pressure has rendered this inevitable; none the less is it a loss, and it has destroyed much of the significance of classical education.

Lastly the two devices for stimulating individual energy and initiative were discussed, Competition and the Academics, and an idea was given of the method of their working both in the seventeenth century and in modern schools. The lecturer concluded with a retrospect, showing the solidarity of the Jesuit system and some of the evils such solidarity tended to meet. This was followed by a brief mention of some of the great names in literature which may be said to have been the fruit of Jesuit training.

OFFICIALS AND POPULAR ELECTIONS.

QUESTION OF CORRECT ATTITUDE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Government of Bengal has for some time past been considering the question as to what should be the attitude of the officials during the elections to the Legislative Councils by District Boards and Municipalities. With the growth of representative institutions in India the official attitude has undergone a considerable change towards the popular election and the question has acquired such importance that the Government is now considering the question of laying down some definite policy for the guidance of the District Officers. The Government is inclined to the view that officials should not take any part in the matter of election.

FROM GERMANY TO CALAIS.

NEW RAILWAY IN CONSTRUCTION IN BELGIUM.

Some particulars of the railway which the Germans are building through Belgium, with the object of eventually possessing a direct route between Aix-la-Chapelle and Calais, are published in "Les Nouvelles," a Belgian paper published at Maastricht (Holland).

Early in June the military engineers had the line in hand, but the work has now been taken over by a Frankfort firm. To carry the line over the Meuse, the Germans are constructing a concrete viaduct at Berneau about sixty feet high. This viaduct will connect with a bridge over the Meuse and the canal and be continued by another viaduct on the left bank of the river. From this point an embankment will carry the line to St. Pierre mountain, through which a tunnel over three miles long will have to be made. About 150 yards of the tunnel have already been bored.

KING EDWARD AND HORACE GOLDIN.

FOUR COMMANDS IN EIGHT WEEK.

In theatrical parlance, Horace Goldin who appears at the Excelsior certainly "gets it over." With original art and talent simply oozing from his finger tips he performs conjuring feats before your very eyes that must surely make the mummified magicians of the past ages turn over in their graves with gnawing jealousy, and the itinerant conjurors who infest the Taj Mahal on Mail days, throw their crude impediment into the sea.

"I was commanded to appear before the late King Edward four times in eight days, in 1905." Horace Goldin made this statement in a matter-of-fact 'one as one would ask for the butter. The famous artiste was removing the make-up from his face in his dressing room at the theatre last night conversing with a "Chronicle" representative. "Are you really interested?" he said when asked the reason of his popularity with his Majesty King Edward. "You see I was playing at the Palace Theatre in London, and someone told the King of my act. It was about the time of Queen Alexandra's birthday, so to provide a source of entertainment in private I was commanded to appear. I was, however, warned to keep the strictest privacy in the matter so Her Majesty would not know anything about the surprise. The nine artistes I took with me did not know where they were until I told them the floors of the Palace were beneath their feet. They wanted to desert me in panic.

"I was commanded to give a sleight-of-hand performance. When I was ushered into the presence of about two hundred members of the Royal family my courage deserted me. The stage was built in the centre of a huge ball room. I had prepared a set of rules in London to guide me through the performance. In fact I purchased every book which would give me information how to address the Royal family. When I got there, I was completely flabbergasted. I forgot everything. I only acted as my own self and I made a hit. If I had attempted to use their titles I would certainly have been left.

COMPLIMENTED BY THE KING.

I finally completed my act, however. Would I lose my head, I wondered, but no, the King and the Kaiser, who were present took me into the Billiard room and complimented me on my talents. I could think of only one thing to say, and that was that my special train was to carry me back to London. Imagine my consternation when his Majesty said "Never mind the train"—I was commanded to spend the night under the palace roof. "Whew!" likewise many other sounds unfit for publication; but the next three times I appeared before the King I felt as cool as cucumber.

The only mistake that I made was at my fourth command. I was beginning to feel like calling the Royal family by their first names. Really they were so nice to me I just could not remember where I was. I had a handkerchief trick. It required someone to tie both ends. I was fool enough to request the German Emperor to do this. Of course he could not, and asked her Majesty to do it. I wanted someone to take me out and shoot me for that awful blunder. But when was I brought up in the Royal family? And I didn't know any better.

A RAPID ADVANCE.

Twenty years ago Horace Goldin was earning one dollar per day as an assistant to a magician. Finally, having so much talent, he became the magician and the magician the assistant. Ever since he has gone ahead with leaps, until to-day his weekly salary is stupendous in the face. He tells of an engagement when he was booked to play in a small town in New Jersey, U.S.A. where the management sold drinks between the acts instead of charging admittance. Goldin was kicked out after two nights by the manager because the audience was so enraptured with his act that they forgot to buy drinks.

Goldin gives his farewell performances on Saturday next the 7th.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A last opportunity will be a lost opportunity if intending visitors to the extremely clever and remarkable display of magic art being given at the Excelsior Theatre by that famous illusionist Horace Goldin, do not make up their minds between now and Saturday. Mr. Goldin's stay in Bombay definitely concludes on Saturday night when he is giving two farewell performances, at 6-30 and 9-30 respectively, which promise to draw record audiences. There will be a matinee at 6-30 this evening, at specially reduced prices, when the programme will be identically the same as that at other performances in spite of the fact that the prices are lower.

As indicated in our advertisement columns Mr. Goldin is now presenting his exceptionally clever "walking through glass" trick, and this alone will well repay a visit. All his other items, including the ingenious and bewildering Morish phantasy "The Tiger God," go on as usual, while the vaudeville portion of the entertainment has this week been appreciably changed, and, indeed changed for the better, the new topical duet by two members of the company, in which general current local topics and the names of well-known local celebrities are introduced, being a special and highly amusing feature.

A young Hindu woman was reported on Sunday to have been seen hanging from a tree near the boat-bridge over the Ravi at Lahore. The police located the body only yesterday owing to the dense wood in which the tragedy took place. The police took careful measurements since the only possible way of suicide would be for the woman to sit on one branch of the tree and fasten a rope to another. Medical opinion is awaited. Nobody has yet claimed the corpse.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PANDHARPUR TEMPLE CASE.

"MANGALARATI" CEREMONY HELD TO BE INNOVATION.

NARAYAN PANDARINATH BADWE AND OTHERS v. RAMCHANDRA PANDHARINATH DIVATE AND OTHERS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

These were five consolidated appeals from the judgments and decrees of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, District Judge of Sholapur, who confirmed the decrees of Mr. L. K. Nulkar, Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur, who decreed in favour of the respondents-plaintiffs.

These suits were instituted by the Sevadharis or the five subordinate orders of priest in the temple of Shri Vithoba, at Pandharpur, against the Badwes or the chief priests of the said temple. The dispute related to certain *pujas* or devotional services said to have been recently introduced by the Badwes from which several classes of the Sevadharis were improperly excluded either wholly or in part.

The two *pujas* in dispute are known as the *Mangal Aarati* and the *Shrawan Abhishek Puja*. At the time of the *Mangal Aarati* the God is awakened, by the Mantra, "*Uiistha Brahmans* pate," (Get up, Oh Lord), the garlands, etc., are removed, the feet are washed, then the *Gandha* (sandal paste) is removed and the face washed; the feet are washed and then fresh *Gandha* is applied to the forehead and feet. Then garlands and flowers are put upon the feet, etc. *Dhup, dip*, is done and then *Naivedya* is offered and then the *Aarati* of Tukaram is repeated. After a short time the *Kakadarati* takes places Thus *Mangalaarati* is an *arati* or light waving ceremony in addition to the four regular light waving ceremonies. It takes place before the early morning service known as the *Kakadarati* and it derives its importance from the circumstance that it would be the first ceremony at which the God's face would be seen by the devotee by the light of the torch, a circumstance which is considered peculiarly auspicious.

The *Shrawan Abhishek Puja* is a new variation of the old *Abhishek Puja*. The difference is that whereas the old *Abhishek Puja* was performed as occasion arose, the Badwes now performed that *puja* every day in the course of the month of Shrawan and hence the name.

The respondents-plaintiffs alleged that the two ceremonies were newly introduced by the Badwes and that they should be stopped or they (the respondents) should be allowed to attend them and to perform their several duties. They complained of the infringement of their rights of office by the Badwes.

The appellants defendants stated that they were the hereditary chief priests, managers, guardians, overseers, and *Hakkdars* of the God Shri Vithoba. The Pujaris had no right to get more than what was settled by the High Court decisions in the matter of duties, rights and emoluments. They also *inter alia* stated that it was not true that the *Badwes* had no right to perform anything in the *Puja* and *Upachars*. The *Seradhar's* had no right to be present at the Mangalarati and the Badwes rightly prevented them from coming in.

Both the lower Courts held that the Mangalarati was an innovation introduced by the Badwes and therefore they were for ever restrained from performing it. The respondents had a right to be present at and perform the duties as *pujaris* at the Abhishek Puja except so far as the holding of the Abhishek pot and the performance of the Abhishek. The appellants were for ever restrained from obstructing respondents in being present during their office in the said *puja*.

The appeal was argued before their Lordships for three days. The interesting part of the appeal was that the appellants Badwes had brought a miniature size image of the God Vithoba in the Court with all the paraphernalia of the Aarati and Abhishek ceremonies. Counsel explained at length how the ceremonies are performed and their Lordships appeared to be keenly interested in the matter.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the lower Courts held that the ceremonies of *Mangalarati* was an innovation and therefore the appellants should be restrained from performing it. The decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed with costs.

Mr. Jaykar and Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the appellants.

Diwan Bahadoor Rao, Mr. Ramdatt Desai and Mr. Balaji Rao appeared for the respondents.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

AN INSOLVENT'S CURIOUS APPLICATION

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF GANGARAM RAMDAS MULTANI Insolvent AND COOVERJI GOPALJI Opposing creditor.

This was a motion on behalf of the opposing creditor praying that a warrant may be issued against the insolvent for his arrest under section 34 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhimji and Co. appeared for the opposing creditor. Counsel submitted that on the 3rd of August 1913, the insolvent filed his petition in insolvency and an adjudication order was made. His total liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,285 and his assets were nil. He was publicly examined by the Official Assignee. He had not produced his books of account. He alleged before the Official Assignee that his books were attached by the landlord Madanji Mohanji and were sold by him Before the chief clerk he changed his story and said that his books were taken possession of by the said Madanji Mohanji and the same were sold by Madanji to a hawker. He thus gave a lot of trouble to the Official Assignee and very often did not attend his office. He then applied for his discharge. The application for discharge was opposed by Cooverji one of his creditors on various grounds and a notice was ordered to be issued against him to show cause why a charge should not be framed against him for wilfully withholding the production of all his books of account. That notice was made returnable to-day (i.e. the 4th August) but as usual the insolvent disregarded the notice and wrote the following curious letter to the Honourable Commisioner. Counsel then read the following letter from the insolvent addressed to the Honourable Commissioner.

CURIOUS APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

"I, Gangaram Ramdas Multani, the insolvent abovenamed, most humbly and respectfully beg to state that I have duly received your Honourable Court's notice dated 6th July 1915 only yesterday. I now respectfully pray that your Honourable Court will be graciously and mercifully pleased to exempt me from personal appearance and grant me an adjournment at this stage of about two months on the following reasons and grounds.

1. I am in a sickly existence now and am unable to travel at present to corroborate my statement before your worship. I would have really obtained medical doctor's certificate but being insolvent I can not afford to incur expenses for it.

2. I have entirely forgotten the names of my solicitors and barrister who used to work and appear on my behalf and who are well acquainted with the material facts of my case and such ignorance of facts on my part has prevented me from communicating with them.

Under these circumstances your Worship will be graciously pleased to arrange to examine the previous record and to furnish me with the names of my solicitors and barrister who previously worked and appeared in my case as to enable me to communicate with them to appear and show cause on my behalf why the application submitted by Cooverji Gopalji may not be rejected.

As wide powers have been vested in your Lordship my prayer may kindly be granted. One anna postage stamp is submitted herewith for reply."

Shikarpur, 24th July, 1915.

Counsel on the above grounds applied for a warrant for the insolvent's arrest.

His Lordship ordered that a wrrant be issued for the arrest of the insolvent, warrant to be directed to Shikarpur or any other place where the insolvent might be.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13—1050-11.—Payne and Co, Tribuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors, v. Koolsumbai, Widow and ors, Jehangir S M & H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12.—Bhaishanker K & G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar and ors, Merwanji K & Co, Tyabji D & Co, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

7116-14.—Matu J & M, Sir Vasonji Trikumji Kt., & anr, v. Mangalji Moti. In Person.

For Further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

372-14.—Ard H D Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Haji Esmail, Mans H M & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

4-15.—Mer K & Co, Bai Santoke, widow, & anr, v. Bai Kashibai, Amin & D. Part Heard.

21-14.—Motichand & D, Gopikabai, widow, v. Laxman Govind Parab, Amin & D.

1-15.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow, v. Hasanally Adamji & anr, Patell and Ez. Tyabji & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

502-07.—Sm. B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay & anr, v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors, Ragh N & Co, Edg G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

1308-12.—Mulla & M, Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors, Ard H D & Co.

Long Causes.

635-14.—Jeh S M & H, Carrimbhoy Salebhoy Datoo v. Gulam Hoosain Cassam, Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh N & S, Manch & N, Matu J & M.

371-14.—Jeh M & S, Bachibai, widow, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh S M & H.

25-15.—Rustomji & G, Minochshir Kaikhusro Shroff v. The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Payne & Co.

523-14.—Sabnis & Gore, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehmatbai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn Corpn, Ld, v. Dhurmapa Appaji Subhedar, Surajmal & Co.

1437-14.—Purananand & Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Bapuji Vithooji, & ors, Kanga & S.

519-13.—Edg G W & Co, Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia v. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and anr, Manch & N, Daph F & D.

633-14.—Rustomji & G, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain & V.

1497-14.—Jehangir S N & H, Farokcheher Nasserwanji Banshaw, v. Bai Tehminabai & anr, Jeh G & B, Little and Co.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & anr. Edg G W & Co, For Postponement.

1460-14.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Goolam Hoosein Esmail Mamca. Ard H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1388-14.—Malvi H M & R, Tarachand Ghanshamdas, a firm, v. Adruppa Hathical, a firm, Amin & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co, a firm, v. Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford B and Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Gdagondas & Co a firm, Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & Co.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14—Manchershaw and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jenubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

1396-14.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Berdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.

235-14.—Mulji & Tha, M J Joomabhai & Co, a firm, v. Jatashankar Manishankar Rawal & anr, Dubash & Co.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

136-13.—In Person, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

1135-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, and ors, v. Dharamdas Nagardas, Motichand & D.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rastamji Muncherji

1813-78.—Captain & V. Ebrahim Sulleman Solehji v. The Trustees of the Kamod, Mulla & M.

365-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, & ors, Chit M & K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

857-14.—Nadersha & D. Kursondas Ludha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas, Hiralal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

26-14.—And H D & Co, The Central India Spg & Wg Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ltd. Little & Co, Part Heard, 19-1-15.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Separate Report.

197-12.—Payne & Co, Esmailji Moolla Vallibhoy v. Essaji Moosaji & ors Jeh S N & H, Surajmal & Co, Patell and Ez, Jam R & D.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M and H.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulambusein Patell & Ez.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand and ors, Amin & D, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vamchand a firm, v. Shriram Fatichand & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow v. Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg. Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar v. Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, Matubhaij and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

BOGUS APPOINTMENTS SECURING AGENT SENTENCED.

CAUGHT IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

At the Kyd Street Police Court yesterday the Magistrate convicted Tarini Churan Ghose of cheating and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 750. The accused represented himself as manager of a lucrative business and issued advertisements in the press, inviting candidates for posts. The candidates were required to deposit amounts ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 500. Several candidates satisfying the conditions of the advertisement were appointed and posted at various places. Subsequently, the business suddenly collapsed and the accused decamped. The accused, who passed as a woman, was thereafter arrested.

EXTORTION BY POLICE CONSTABLE.

THREE MONTHS' R. I. FOR RECEIVING FOUR ANNAS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADURA, Aug. 4.

A police constable, by name Krishnaswami Naidu, stood charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Madura with the offence, under Section 45 of the Indian Police Act, of extorting from a Palla village ryot four annas while he was at the weekly cattle *shandy*. The Magistrate convicted the accused and, in sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, remarked that offences of this nature are difficult to detect and when detected they have to be punished rather severely.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CREDIT OF AN UNDISCHARGED INSOLVENT.

A POINT OF LAW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Pascoo Devsey, a grain dealer, charged Ardeshir D. Gadiwala, under section 102 of the Insolvency Act, with having obtained credit of more than Rs. 50 while he was yet an undischarged insolvent. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. Parukh and Mr. N. Sethna defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused at different times obtained ghee, rice, etc., on credit to the amount of Rs. 100 without informing him that he was an undischarged insolvent.

Mr. Parukh submitted that the credit was obtained not by the accused but his wife and that although she was willing to pay the complainant would not accept the money now.

A prosecution could not lie without the sanction of the Insolvency Court as required by section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The learned Insolvency Commissioner had already punished the accused insolvent by suspending his discharge and the accused could not, under section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, be punished twice for the same offence. The accused could not be said to have obtained credit of more than Rs. 50 as he had not purchased on credit things worth Rs. 50 at one time but the sum was made up of different items at different times.

Mr. Dhondi contended that the decree passed by the Small Causes Court against the accused and the admission of the accused in his public examination showed that he, and not his wife, had obtained credit. Section 17 of the Act had no application here because it referred to a suit or proceeding relating to the insolvents' property and not to a criminal prosecution. Again section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, had no application to this case.

The Magistrate held that it was the accused and not his wife who had obtained credit. Sanction under section 17 of the Act was not necessary for a criminal prosecution because the words were "suit or proceeding relating to the insolvent's property," and the "proceedings" must be taken "ejusdem generis" with the word "suit." The accused had, however, committed no offence as the credit was obtained not at one time but the amount was the total of several items relating to things purchased at different times. The section being a penal one must be construed liberally in favour of the accused. Moreover the learned Judge of the Insolvency Court in his order had said that in punishing the accused he had taken into consideration that the insolvent during the pendency of the insolvency had obtained credit from the firm of Madan Devsey. The Magistrate therefore ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Spiers charged Ahmed Aboo, a horse-trainer and Hussein Fazalbhoy, with cruelty and ill-treating a horse at Gamdevi.

Both the accused were driving a gig on the Vatchagandhi Road on the evening of the 2nd instant, in a drunken state, and were trying to snatch the reins from each other's hands, as a result of which the horse ran on the footpath, thus causing some alarm among the passers-by.

The accused were then arrested and the horse was found to be lame and had sores all over its body. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50 each.

They were further charged with rash and negligent action and fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 respectively.

FORGING A LETTER.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Spiers charged James McNiell, with cheating by asking for alms in the house of Mr. Bahadurji with a false petition said to have been signed by Roman Catholic priest, but found to be written by the accused himself.

The evidence showed that the accused went to Mr. Bahadurji's house at Ridge Road and produced a petition purporting to have been signed by Reverend Kemp, giving the accused good character, and asking for help for the accused. On suspicions being aroused, the accused was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused McNiell observed, that the petition before the Court was not signed by Rev. Kemp, and that the accused had forged it. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CLEVER ARREST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Premji Popat, a Hindu, employed in a cloth market, with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 250, belonging to Dharamsi Vishram.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused lived in the same room in Champa Gully. On Tuesday evening the complainant was informed that his room had been broken into. On going there he found that his box had been broken open and the currency notes removed from it. The matter was reported to the police, who on examining the room, noticed that the lower portion of the window in the room had been cut from inside and an iron bar bent inwards. This led to an inference that it must have been the work of somebody living in the room. The accused was suspected and was arrested, and he pointed out a place in a cloth shop in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, where he had concealed the property. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GURKHA FOLLOWER SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, yesterday, Inspector W. R. Jones charged Kalusingh Chitarsing, a Gurkha, with having in possession an arm for which he had no license.

The accused was arrested by Police Constable No. 1671 E, on the 2nd instant, in possession of a kukri. He had no license to keep it. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Court, in sentencing the accused, observed that that was a case in which a nominal sentence only should be inflicted. The accused is a Gurkha. He was one of the followers of the Hospital ship, and a few days ago he had been discharged. The kukri which was with him, he had as a military follower. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

The kukri was confiscated.

A Lahore telegram states:—In connection with the deportation of the family and adherents of late Ex-Amir Ayub Khan of Kabul from Lahore last week, the "Bulletin" further learns that three of his sons, who had no connection with their brothers who attempted to leave India recently, have been allowed to reside temporarily in Dharmasala.

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CALCUTTA MATRIMONIAL CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. CHILTON WITHDRAWN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

At the High Court yesterday, Justice Greaves resumed the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. Charles James Madden, Assistant of L. I. Rappa Port and Co., for the dissolution of marriage from his wife Mary Florence Madden, on the ground of her alleged misconduct with Mr. Cyril Chilton, Manager of Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., and others unknown.

The counsel for the petitioner said that he did not wish to proceed any further against Mr. Chilton. After hearing the evidence of the petitioner, the counsel was of opinion that it should be better not to offer any evidence against Mr. Chilton.

Justice Greaves thereupon remarked: "I think Mr. Chilton should go into the witness box and formally deny all charges against him, if all the charges against him should be unconditionally withdrawn. It is a serious matter and it affects his reputation.

The Counsel for the petitioner then unconditionally withdrew all charges against Mr. Chilton.

Mr. Arthur Cyril Chilton was next examined and he said that the allegation made against him was wicked and malicious.

His Lordship dismissed the case against Mr. Chilton with costs.

The petitioner Mr. Madden was then further cross-examined. The case is proceeding.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO A DEAD BODY.

HIGH COURT STRICTURES ON CONDUCT OF POLICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

At the High Court yesterday, Justices Sharfuddin and Chapman delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by Basdeo Singh and two others who had been convicted of rioting by the Sessions Judge of Gaya and sentenced Basdeo to three years' and the others to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. There was a riot between the men of Raja Harihar Prasad Singh of Paharpur and the men of Basdeo, two rival neighbouring Zemindars on the 30th December last, in which a headless trunk was found at Basdeo's place. Each side claimed the body as of his man.

Their Lordships observed that they could not place any reliance on the statements of the prosecuting witnesses. They thought the dead body was neither of Jumok or Chamania, as claimed respectively by both parties. Both sides suppressed the real facts and they acquitted the accused. Their Lordships further observed that the conduct of the police in the investigations was not satisfactory and required enquiry.

QUESTION ON SPREAD OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A COMPLETE STATEMENT READY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Last year the Hon. Mr. Ashad Ali Khan asked a few questions in the Imperial Legislative Council relating to the spread of primary education generally and among Mahomedans in particular and these were circulated to the local Governments. These replies have now been received and the Government of India will be able to lay a complete statement on the table this Autumn. Good progress is said to have been made all round.

An 18 year old daughter of Mr. M. N. Ghose, Police Department, Peshwar, burnt herself to death on Sunday evening under circumstances similar to cases which have occurred recently in Bengal.

SALSETTE MURDER CASE.

EIGHT MEN SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

The case, in which eight accused were sent up for for trial to the Thana Criminal Sessions Subdivisional Magitrate of Bassein Prant on a charge of murdering one Jacinto Pedro Fonseca, the facts of which have already appeared in these columns, came to a close on Tuesday.

The foreman of the Jury giving the verdict of the Jury said: We are unanimous. We find accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 guilty of conspiracy to murder the deceased. We find that they jointly and severally committed the crime. Accused Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 we find guilty of the abetment of the crime and that they were present at the time the offence was committed."

The jury's verdict having been accepted by the learned judge, th accused were all sentenced to transportation for life.

The names of the accused are:—Roojoolia Francis Fonseca, Manoo alias. Taboolia Francis Fonseca, Pascoal Jeremias Fonseca, Joao Francis Jeremias Fonseca, Rozoolia Grigol Souza, Jose Gustin Souza, Gunpat Bhaskar Mahtre and Nicoo Jose Souza.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. D. B. Binning, Barat-Law, instructed by Mr. Pandurang V. Patel defended the accused.

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THE STATE AND THE CITIZEN.

SECURITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

In "The North American Review" Dr. David Jayne Hill examines the foundations of "International Morality," and raises the important question of the moral responsibility imposed on the citizen and its flagrant denial by that uncertain entity "the State":

To the man in the street it appears incongruous that a civilised State should demand of its citizens or subjects conformity to truth, honour, peacefulness, and a law-abiding spirit, and that the State itself—or the Government that speaks and acts in its name—should at the same time systematically and unblushingly resort to diplomatic equivocation, repudiate solemn engagements, exercise open violence upon non-combatants, and decline to recognise obligations of the most obvious character.

In defence of this divergence from the accepted standards of good morals, it is professed that an individual may voluntarily sacrifice himself but a Government can in no case and in no degree sacrifice the interests of the State, toward which it stands in a fiduciary relation. These interests must, at any cost, be maintained and extended. The *lex altior*, therefore, before which all other laws, even the Moral Law, must give way, is the necessity of self-conservation. Under this rubric everything is justified. Treaties may be torn to shreds, foreign lands may be over-run and devastated, their populations may be utterly destroyed and their possessions totally appropriated, in order that the State may expand and prosper.

WHAT IS THE STATE?

What, then, *is* the State, that a Government, acting in its name, may enjoy these stupendous prerogatives of defying all law and acting according to its own good pleasure? If the State were a moral organism, an institution based on human rights, and designed to protect and preserve them, its functions would be determined mainly by ethical and juridical considerations. We should, in that case, conceive of the State as necessarily occupying a fixed place in the moral and legal order of ideas. That would imply both rights and duties, to be determined in every instance on the basis of recognised mutual obligation. The conception of the State would be altogether determined by the correlative moral conceptions from which its rights would spring, and by which they would also be limited. International morality would then be essentially involved in all international relations.

It requires only superficial observation, however, to convince ourselves that this is not actually so.

Dr. Hill's experience as Ambassador to Germany lends additional weight to his criticism, which reveals the source of the mischievous interpretation of State rights:—

The explanation is to be sought in the origin of the State, which was not in the beginning an institution of justice, but an established agency of injustice. It is quite impossible in the light of modern anthropological inquiry to maintain that the State, as an institution, arose from a spontaneous social impulse seeking the security of individual rights. That has always been the work of revolutions, of revolt against a pre-existing order of things. If in a few instances the State has taken on the character of a moral organism, that has been owing to the resistance of the community to the forms of authority that originally existed for wholly different purposes. . . The state originated in a war of conquest.

Uncertain as the data in support of this statement may be as regards prehistoric time, when the State first came into being, it is not only in harmony with what we know of those vestiges of that earlier condition afforded by the examination of primitive tribes still existing, but is overwhelmingly sustained by the recorded history of the peoples of antiquity, and indeed by universal history.

MIGHT AGAINST RIGHT.

The writer sums up the function of the State, ancient and modern, in the sentence quoted at the head of this page, and in this soil the seeds of international morality have had scant encouragement, for legal philosophy has always been ready to sanction the injustice of might as against the feeble protest of right.

Even the access of so-called democracies to power has not served to alter the initial savagery of governmental prerogatives:

When the people finally came into power, and free citizenship began to supersede hereditary royalty, the people were informed that this "sovereignty" was theirs; this glorious prerogative, this "absolute, indivisible, and inalienable power" *to do what they liked*! Who, falling heir to such a splendid heritage of licence, would look to see if it were not, after all, only a tarnished relic of a vanished past?

And so "sovereignty" has come down to us, and its possession is claimed by us, in moments of need, as a charter of exemption from the Moral Law, affording us *carte blanche* to start out—if we only do it as a nation, and by a formal act of Government—upon any expedition of plunder and destruction that our "interests" may prompt us to undertake!

Do I speak with exaggeration, or in a spirit of triviality?

Let us open the authorities regarding the rights of belligerents. While international law has, by agreement, laid down certain rules regarding the "conduct of war," it is recognised that there exists no central authority that is able to enforce compliance with these agreements. But, as regards the right of a nation to declare war, for any reason, even for openly alleged plunder and conquest, there is no precept of restraint, and no recognised right of interference. Although the "right" to invade, subdue, and appropriate, without provocation, can not be established as a right inherent in sovereign State by any process of juridical reasoning, nevertheless it is a recognised prerogative which international law does not, and under existing conceptions of sovereignty cannot, forbid.

COMPLETE REMOULDING OF LAW NEEDED.

The failures of the past seem to have left everything yet to seek, and the future peace of the world demands a complete remoulding of the law at the dictates of a higher morality:—

So far as international law is concerned, any State may impose its absolute will upon another State, if its force is sufficient to enable it to do so!

And when we have said this, there is nothing further left to be said regarding the present non-existence of international morality; for the one word, "war," as understood in actual practice, covers every crime that is conceivable to the human mind.

To say that the conscience as well as the reason of civilised men repudiates war as a method of settling international disputes is to surrender the whole system of the State inherited from the past. What is needed to bring the international situation into harmony with modern thought and feeling is a revision of the traditional and current conception of the State. The first step in the reconstruction of that conception is the repudiation of the idea that the power to take and destroy is the true basis of public authority. The next is the recognition of the truth that the State should not be regarded as an end in itself, but only as a means for the accomplishment of the true end—the safety, the free development, and the elevation of mankind.

ON THE LINE AT MIDNIGHT.

WELL-KNOWN TENNIS PLAYER'S CONVICTION QUASHED.

Jacob Emil Hubert Zimmerman, partner in a firm supplying a disinfectant, and a well-known lawn tennis player, who was sentenced on June 6 to six months' imprisonment in the second division by Mr. Francis at Westminster, successfully appealed on July 9, at the London Sessions against that order.

The charge was that on the night of June 4 he unlawfully trespassed on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway at Grosvenor-road Bridge, a place to which access had been forbidden by order of the competent military authority.

The defendant had urged that when returning from Brighton, where he had visited his fiancée, he fell asleep in the train.

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., who with Mr. Curtis Bennett represented the appellant, said that but for his German name the matter would not have been investigated before the magistrate.

Giving evidence, Mr. Zimmerman said: "I remember nothing from the time I entered the train at Brighton and went to sleep until I stumbled across the lines and noticed a train approaching."

Three of his brothers and sisters, he stated, were addicted to sleep-walking.

Dr. Craig, of Harley-street, said he examined the appellant.

Mr. R. Wallace, K.C., (the chairman of the Bench): Is it possible for a man to be found where he was without his knowing anything about it?

The Witness: Oh yes. I have had other similar cases.

Mr. Wallace: We are satisfied that this man found himself there unconsciously. The appeal is allowed.

Mr. Hume Williams said that he had a host of witnesses to prove the patriotism and English sympathies of the appellant.

70,000 PERSONS SWINDLED.

"£1 PARCELS OF DRAPERY."

A scheme of fraud on a gigantic scale was revealed at Bradford on July 10. It was stated that no fewer than 70,000 persons had been swindled. Of these, 1,114 had lost £1 each and 69,000 2s. each.

The originators of the plan—Samuel Berry, aged thirty-nine, of Bradford, and George Henry Knight Gill, aged twenty-nine, of Bradford—were sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Quarter Sessions for obtaining money by false pretences.

Evidence was to the effect that prisoners had carried on business under the names of Samuel George and Co., S. G. Slade and Co., and Watson and Co., in Free-street, Bradford, offering £1 parcels of drapery goods through advertisements in leading newspapers. So far as the prosecution knew prisoners had been paid first instalments of 2s. in 73,000 cases, but never sent the goods advertised. When they went into bankruptcy it was found that 1,114 persons who had sent the full amount of 20s. had not received any goods at all. Of the 73,000 persons who sent a first instalment of 2s. 910 got their money back, and in 3,246 cases goods to the value of 2s, were sent, so that close on 69,000 paid 2s. or more and got nothing in return.

For the defence it was contended that the greatest offence the prisoners had committed was that they had been failures, and not successes. They went into an undertaking which was too big for them. They could not fulfil the numerous orders, though they instructed their staff to deal with them in rotation. It was further stated that the prisoners had not put the money into their own pockets, but had paid £5,000 for advertisements, £130 to inquiry agents, as well as the usual establishment charges, and a large amount for goods to a Manchester firm.

CABINET WARDROBES.

The "Tailor and Cutter" says: "Reference to the clothes of M.P.s reminds us that the new First Lord of the Admiralty is one of the most indifferently dressed members. Mr. A. J. Balfour has an aversion to uniforms of all kinds, and usually wears a frock coat quite behind the times as regards style and creased all out of shape.

"Mr. Winston Churchill does his tailor no credit, for his garments, after a little wear, do not adapt themselves to his figure as might be expected; and the trousers have a decided tendency to bagginess at the knees."

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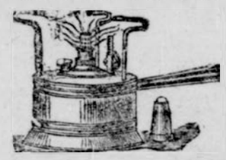
Note Prices. Note Prices.

The Famous Brown Rockingham Tea Pots.

The Best Tea makers in existence.

Size:	Usual Price.	Sale Price
1	Pint As. 8	As. 7
1½	„ „ 9	„ 8
2	„ „ 11	„ 10
2½	„ Re. 1-0	„ 15
3	„ „ 1-2	Re. 1-0
4	„ „ 1-8	„ 1-4



THE "WARWICK" STOVE.

A quick boiling stove burns methylated spirits, best block tin.

Usual Price, Re. 1-4.

Sale Price As. 15.

Travelling Spirit Stove and Saucepan. When not in use the stove packs inside the saucepan, best block tin.

Usual Price, Re. 1-8.

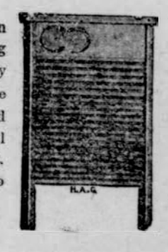
Sale Price, Re. 1-4.

Bristol Shape Tea Pots, half brown and half grey.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
½	Pint Re. 1-2	As. 15
¾	„ Re. 1-4	Re. 1-2
1½	„ Re. 1-8	Re. 1-4
1¾	„ Re. 1-12	Re. 1-8
2	„ Rs. 2-4	Re. 1-15

Toby Jugs, half brown & grey

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
½	Pint As. 10	As. 9
¾	„ As. 12	As. 10
1	„ As. 15	As. 12
1½	„ Re. 1-2	Re. 1-0
2	„ Re. 1-4	Re. 1-2



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